

THE NOR-WEST FARMER

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER STOCK-RAISER DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada in the year 1903, by The Stevel Co., at the Department of Agriculture.

Vol. 22, No. 17.
Whole No. 316.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1903.

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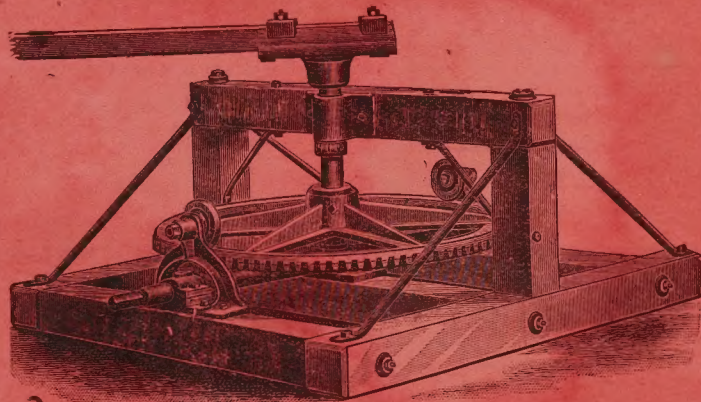
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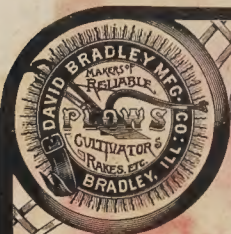
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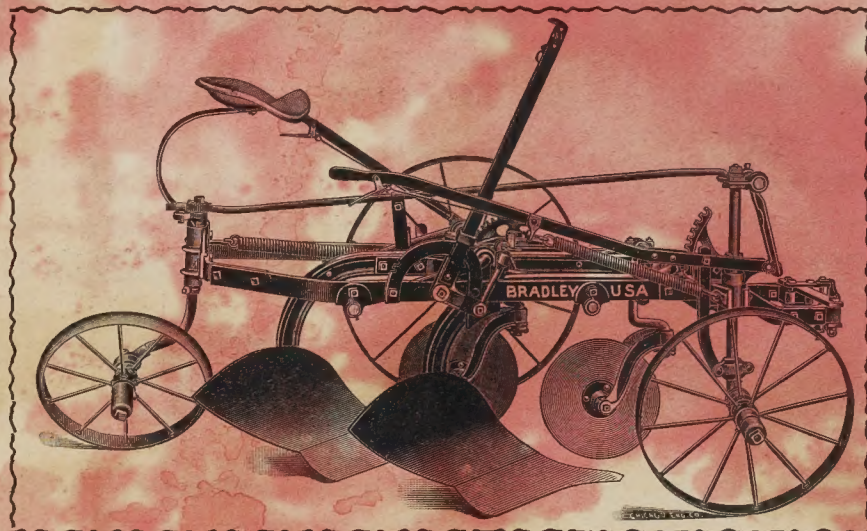
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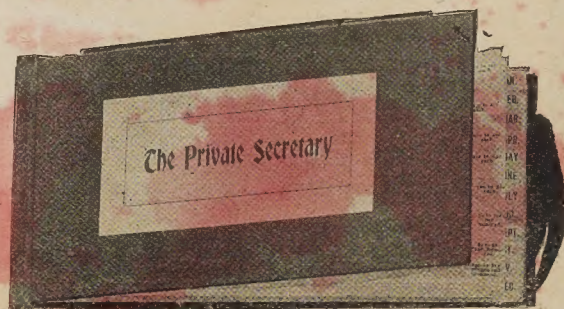
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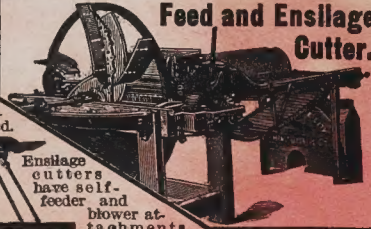
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DISCOUNT FOR CASH

If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. of the amount paid in excess of the usual cash instalment of one-sixth. Interest at 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue instalments.

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We also have one 20 h.p. Case traction, and one 18 h.p. John Abell traction for sale.

Every second-hand engine is thoroughly overhauled, tested and painted before being sent out.

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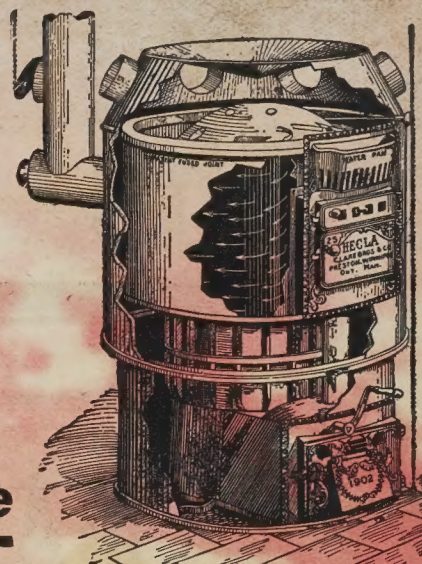
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The words "Ryan" and "Yarn" are synonymous, that is both meaning the same thing; so when you see the word "Ryan" you naturally think of "Yarn," and as there can only be one best yarn, you think of "Ryan's Yarn"—

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Not a complaint of any kind. No repairs asked for. Not a choke heard of. Not an expert sent for. Every Stacker settled for and every purchaser satisfied.

Jones Stacker Co., Carberry, Man.: Wawanesa, January 3rd, 1903. Gentlemen,—I operated one of your new Wind Stackers this season. It gave me the very best of satisfaction. From the time we attached it we never had a single stop on account of the Stacker. We have choked the Separator in long damp straw, but never the Blower. As for power to drive it, I don't think it takes over one-horse power. It is the only Blower I have seen yet that will not choke some times. We have never had any trouble or expense whatever with it, and it will stack for half a day's good threshing with ease.

Yours truly, A. D. NAISMITH.

Order Early—The demand for cars exceeds the supply, and every railroad has more traffic than can be handled without long delay in getting cars. Therefore, get your order for a Stacker to us as soon as you possibly can, and thus avoid a delay when you wish to use the Stacker.

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ESTABLISHED 1882

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME

THE AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL AGRICULTURAL PAPERS TAKEN IN WESTERN CANADA

VOL. 22, No. 17
WHOLE No. 316

WINNIPEG, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1903.

\$1 a Year in advance



—Professor Nocard, whose researches in tuberculosis have been of great value to veterinarians, has died at Paris at the age of 53.

foxes, 26 white foxes, 34 silver foxes, 87 otter, 30 wolverine, 20 musk-ox, 104 bear, 31 skunk, 6 wolves.

—The French Bureau of Agriculture gives Spain the credit of having the sunniest climate in Europe. Italy, which has usually been quoted as "sunny," has 2,300 hours of sunshine in a year, while Spain has 3,000. France has 2,200, Germany 1,700, and England 1,400. England has most rainfall.

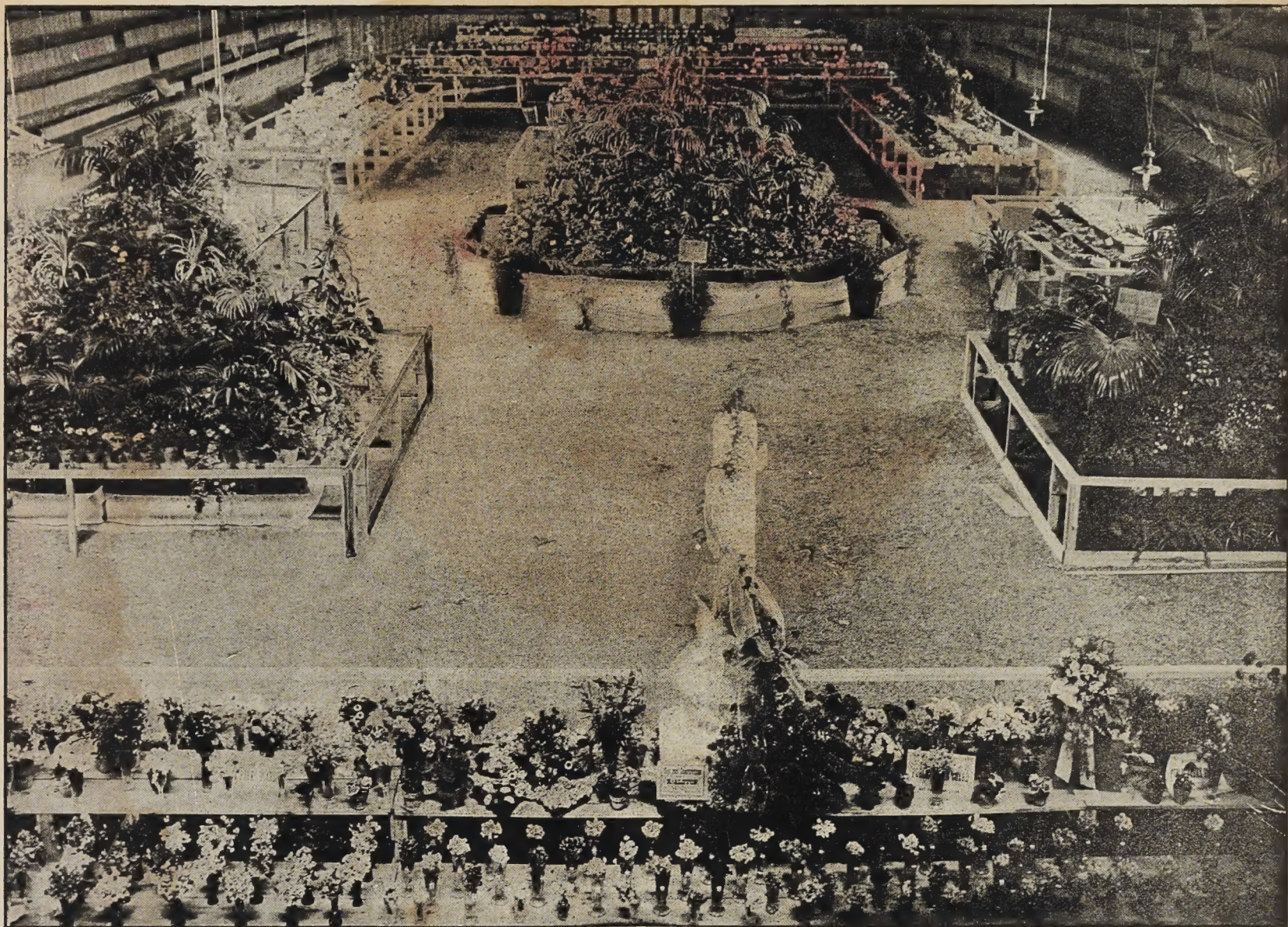
—Motor car speed and management has had a very thorough discussion in the English parliament and a bill deal-

visitors. There will be smiling faces that day behind the slices of something like half a million water-melons.

—During the past two years the Great Northern Railway has been endeavoring to secure an entrance into Vancouver and the C. P. R. has been doing its best to block them out. The other night, under cover of darkness, 50 Great Northern workmen with a full equipment of track-lifting tools, quietly lifted a considerable section of the Canadian Pacific track, and provided for the much opposed crossing by putting in a diamond. The entire work was completed when

His total loss on the transaction was \$30. Another cow in Kentucky was even more reckless in her choice of diet. Some men sinking a well had left some sticks of dynamite within her reach and she swallowed them. There was an explosion and not enough fragments were to be found to sell for ten cents.

—The B. C. government is building a splendid bridge over the Fraser River at Westminster that is worthy of notice. Its total length is over 1,000 yards. There is a trestle work approach of B.C. timber 1,310 ft. long, then 13 spans, of which the longest is 380 ft. A swing



GENERAL VIEW AT THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN WINNIPEG, AUG. 26-28, 1903.

—The season's catch of fish in the Fraser river, B.C., is so exceedingly small that an association of the cannerymen petitioned for a special close season.

—The other day a man working on one of the large elevators at Fort William fell 90 feet into the bottom of one of the grain tanks and was not killed.

—Colin Fraser, trader, arrived at Edmonton recently with one of the most valuable lots of fur ever brought down from the north. The lot includes 17,615 rats, 1,296 marten, 1,202 mink, 561 beaver, 264 lynx, 190 red foxes, 76 cross

ing with it has passed. The limit of speed is 20 miles an hour. Every driver must have a license and 17 years is the age limit. English lanes are usually narrow, with deep ditches at the sides and where dangerous from these causes, motor car traffic is prohibited.

—Colorado has hit upon a novel and most agreeable way of bringing her resources to the notice of the visitors at the world's fair at St. Louis next year. It is proposed on one day during the season to ship a train of 30 refrigerator cars of Colorado grown water-melons to the fair and to give them away to the

the Canadian Pacific trackmen went to their day's employment. The C. P. R. at once undertook to set the machinery of the law in motion in order to have the work stopped, but up to the present they have been defeated.

—The other day a contractor down in Ohio hung his vest on a wire fence. In the inside pocket was a purse containing \$85. A cow found the vest and set to work eating it, swallowing the money. The loser promptly bought the cow for \$50, had her killed and in her paunch found \$75 of the money in such a condition that it could be identified.

span of 361 feet gives passage to all vessels rising more than 25 feet above the water. A highway for wagons will be built on the upper deck of the bridge which will be 23 feet clear above the railroad track. At the deepest part of the water the foundation is 135 feet below the surface of the water. The water itself is 80 feet deep, and 55 feet more is dug through silt till a solid foundation is reached. The pier is built of concrete and gradually sunk as the silt is pumped from under it. Trees imbedded in the silt are lifted with grappling irons. This great undertaking is now well under way.



Live Stock at the World's Fair.

The preliminary prize list, classifications and rules and regulations governing the St. Louis World's Fair live stock shows have been received from Chief F. D. Coburn. They constitute an artistically made book of nearly 200 pages and cover the divisions for horses, asses and mules; cattle; sheep and goats; swine; poultry and pigeons. The division for horses, ponies, jacks, jennets and mules includes 24 classes, distributing \$93,640 in cash prizes.

Twenty-one classes are given to cattle and the cow demonstration. The total cash awards in these classes are \$64,030. Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway cattle are each given \$5,980, with the other breeds in proportion. Provision is made for a display of catalo, the product of crossing a domestic bull with the female American bison.

Sheep have fifteen classes and goats three, with a total cash allotment of \$42,809.

The sum of \$32,186 has been set aside for swine awards, which are arranged in nine classes.

Cash prizes for poultry make a total of \$11,786. Ostriches are allotted \$225.

The Heavy Draft Horse Market.

While breeders of heavy horses have had no particular grievances as far as markets are concerned, everything points to a still greater demand in the immediate future. One of the effects of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme will be the impetus which will be given the horse business. There can be no reasonable doubt that, with railway construction work and with the settlement of new country there will be a splendid market for good horses. As the proposed works cover a construction period of four or five years, the prospects are quite bright that the horse business will continue good for at least that length of time. We do not think that stockmen who will give this branch of the industry serious consideration will go far wrong. We do not pose as prophets, but even the most casual observer will come to this conclusion.

Not alone do we look for expansion in the horse business, but construction supplies of all kinds—and the farmer produces most of them—will be at a premium. Hay and oats should also prove good property on the farmers' hands next year.

Feeding Value of Flax Staw.

A North Dakota stockman, writing in the Dakota Farmer, says: The idea that flax straw is injurious to breeding stock has been exploded in this part of Dakota. As to our own experience: Some of our flax was sown as late as the first of July, and in consequence of dry weather, much of it ripened too low to be cut with a binder. Our cattle and horses lived on the fields till they were covered with snow, then went over every stack of flax straw within reach, preferring it to every other feed. The result was very encouraging, for they went into winter quarters fat. We have five calves and the prospect of five more. The cows and heifers that have calved have always cleaned perfectly, immediately after. We also have ten mares bred to come in the later part of summer that are in fine condition. Our hogs and chickens nearly lived on flax and grain seed that sifted through the stacks, and was wasted from the threshing machine. We always stack our flax and grain near the barn and have our threshing done there, so nearly every grain is saved in feeding. According to our experience with flax straw and seed, there is no better feed, and no bad results follow."

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

STOCKMEN—On experimental farm I learned how to breed so as to cause the offspring to come either males or females as desired. Have used the system successfully for over 20 years. Information reasonable. You need not send money until used and found successful. Write for free particulars. W. G. Tilghman, Palatka, Fla., U.S.A.

R. J. PRITCHARD, Box 71, Roland, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires. For sale a choice number of young sows just farrowed. Their litters at \$8 each until 15th Sept. A few April pigs, both sexes, at right prices. Store sows bred and boars.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinks, Man. Shorthorn herd of fifty. Sittytton Stamp (imp.) head header now for sale. Cows bred to him and to Banker of Prairie Home. Best bred bull calved in Province from Jenny Lind 4th (imp.) Bull calves \$75 and up.

A. GUILBERT, Letellier, Man., breeder of Buff Orpingtons, White and Barred Rocks, Golden and Silver Wyandottes, S.S. Hamburgs, B. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and B.B. Red Game Bantams, Guinea fowls, 13 varieties of pigeons, Canary birds and Bronze turkeys.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man. breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Two litters of pigs weaned end of May.

W. KITSON, Burnside, Man., breeder and importer of English Berkshire Swine, heavy weight Bronze Turkeys and Toulouse Geese. B. P. Rock eggs, \$1.50 per setting. No turkey or geese eggs for sale.

W. CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Registered bulls ready for service on hand. For full particulars write to the above address. Correspondence solicited.

McPHERSON BROS., Calgary, Alta., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Draft Horses. Choice young bulls and well broken matched teams, 2800 to 3200. Correspondence solicited.

FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

WM. MAXWELL, Moropano, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. A few choice young Shorthorns, both sex, for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. Young stock of both sex for sale. Stud headed by Prince of Eden Grove.

EGGS FROM COOK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS—Imported direct from England, \$3.00 per setting. Utility stock, \$1.50. Circular free. S. W. D. Frith, Winchester, Ont.

A. R. DOUGLAS, Franklin, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

DUNCAN SINCLAIR, Oakville, Man., breeder of Leicester Sheep. A few nice rams of different ages for sale, bred from Winnipeg Industrial prize winners.

H. H. FAUQUIER, Maple Creek, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, western bred. Young and aged stock of both sex for sale.

ROBT. PAGE, Pine Lake, Alta., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. A few choice climatic cattle of both sex for sale.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Baron's Pride, imp. herd bull. Eight young bulls for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Manitoba, Ayrshires, Berkshires, White Plymouth Rocks.

POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH, Pine Lake, Alta. C. H. Crocker & Son, breeders and importers of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Two yearling bulls.

SCOTT BROS., Carman, breeders of pure Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs. Stock for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, breeders of Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station, C.N.R. Young bulls for sale from 8 to 17 months old.

B. A. VAN METER, Spring Hill Farm, Millet, Alta., breeder of high-class Polled Angus Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

S. W. PAISLEY, Live Stock Auctioneer by appointment to the North-West Government. Address for dates, Lacombe, Alta.

V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa., breeder of Galloway Cattle. Young stock for sale.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS



The
Leading
Herd
of
Western
Canada

YOUNG
BULLS
FOR SALE

J. E. MARPLES, - Deleau, Man.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Present offering one 4-year-old bull and four bull calves.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine, from imported stock. Young stock for sale.

R. A. COX, Fairview Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorns, Berkshires and P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man. (on Glenboro Branch, C.P.R.) Breeder Prize Tamworths. Large herd, all ages, both sex for sale.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Maple Grove Ranch, Maple Creek, N.W.T., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Saddle and General Purpose Horses.

A. CUMMING, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., Polled Angus Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Both sex for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

W. V. EDWARDS, Maple Grove Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Four young bulls for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine. Young stock of both sex for sale.

JAS. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

R. M. DOUGLAS, Tantallon, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale.

H. H. CRAWFORD, Strathcona, Alta. Experienced Live Stock Auctioneer, breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

E. MICHENER, Red Deer, Alberta, breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Stock for sale.

HENRY JAMIESON, Red Deer, Alta., breeder of Jersey cattle. Young stock for sale.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

G. A. W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solsgirth, Man. Hereford Cattle.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

DRUMROSSIE RANCHE, Lacombe, Alta. J. & W. Sharp, breeders of Scotch Shorthorns

C. G. BULSTRODE, South Qu'Appelle, Assa., breeder of Berkshire Swine.

ALEX WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., Breeder of Prize Eng. Berkshires. Young of both sex.

JOSEPH GLENN, Indian Head, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Quality our motto.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

ALEX. NORMAN, Edmonton, Alta., Taxidermist. Hides of all kinds tanned.

R. A. JOHNSTON, Live Stock Auctioneer, Calgary and Edmonton. Satisfaction guaranteed, good references.

O.T.C. SWINE Spring pigs for sale. Pairs and trios not akin. B. P. Rock eggs, \$1.50 for 13.

A. E. THOMPSON, Wakopa, Man.

D. McBETH, Oak Lake, Man. Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Have a few Clydesdale fillies and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

THE GOLD STANDARD HERD —OF— Large English Berkshires



Now ready to ship the finest lot of early spring pigs I ever had, most of them farrowed in March, and can supply unrelated pairs or single pigs of either sex, bred from prize-winning sires and dams, of as good Berkshire blood as can be found on the American continent. Also three fall boars ready for service. Address

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.



Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers of the best quality. Ram lambs and ewes of a superior grade. Berkshire boars and sows of the best quality on earth. All for sale at lowest possible prices. We will meet you and return you to station.

F. W. BROWN,
Proprietor,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.

Maple Grove Stock Farm, Rosser, Man. 7 YORKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE WALTER JAMES & SONS



MELROSE STOCK FARM.
Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Clydesdales
FOR SALE — Sixteen
young bulls and 16 year-
old heifers, also a few
Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man.



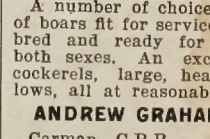
YORKSHIRES
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AND SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

We are offering the first prize bull calf, also pigs, both sexes. Can supply a limited number in pairs not akin. Correspondence promptly attended to.

A number of splendid cockerels and pullets for sale.

S. J. THOMPSON & SON, - St. James, Man.
Shipping Station: Winnipeg.

FOREST HOME FARM Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Barred P. Rocks FOR SALE

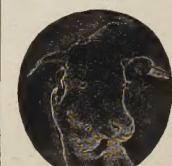


A number of choice young bulls, a fine lot of boars fit for service, sows of different ages bred and ready for breeding, young pigs, both sexes. An exceptionally fine lot of cockerels, large, healthy, well marked fellows, all at reasonable prices.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy, P.O.
Carman, C.P.R. Roland, C.N.R.

ROBT. SINTON,
Stillwater Farm,
Regina, Assa.
Breeder and Importer of high class

HEREFORDS



My herd includes cows from the celebrated herd of J. Smith, Hereford, Eng., J. Price, Pembroke, Eng., J. C. Adams, Mowarqua, Ill., G. H. Hoxie, Thornton, Ill., C. W. Armour, Kansas City, Mo., and Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kansas. Cows are bred to such bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfection, Magestic and Java. Choice young bulls for sale. Stables adjoining town.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

World's Trotting Record Broken.

The world's trotting record has been broken, C. K. Billing's mare, Lou Dillon, doing a mile in the exact two minutes at Reading, Mass. The previous record was 2.01½, held by Cresceus, made in Columbus, Ohio, last year. Although the improvement in trotting stock may not be the most valuable outcome of scientific breeding, it is one of the most convincing and indisputable evidences that the present day specialization in breeding with a view to the use to which the animal is to be put is infinitely ahead of the haphazard methods which prevailed in the ages gone by. The negro was right when he observed that "the world do move."

Wounds on the Horse and How to Treat Them.

The West Virginia Agricultural College Experiment Station gives the following as a suitable treatment for wounds on a horse:

Every wound or sore on the horse should be washed daily with an antiseptic solution. If this is done the wound will heal quicker than if left alone, and there will be no danger of the sore getting worse and finally causing the death of the animal.

The best antiseptic solutions are made from the coal-tar preparations, carbolic acid, etc. These may be mixed with water in the proportion of one to eight. If these are not handy, borax used in the water or sprinkled on the wound immediately after washing it is a very good antiseptic.

Wounds are made worse by germs which enter the sore and commence destroying the animal tissues. They increase very rapidly and unless an antiseptic is used they will often cause another disease which may end fatally, such as lock-jaw or tetanus. A valuable horse under my observation died of lock-jaw caused by a gravel stone. The stone caused the foot to break at the heel, just above the hoof, and pus was discharged. The owner did not cleanse the wound with an antiseptic solution, simply because other horses that had been graveled have got well without this extra trouble; consequently tetanic germs entered the sore and caused lock-jaw which resulted in death.

It is always well to remember that though a wound may get well without cleansing, it will get well much quicker if it is cleansed. And the man to-day who does not use antiseptics when needed, will sooner or later be reminded of what he should have done, when it is too late.

Ideas About Cows.

By A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

The following are a few ideas of original gathering concerning cattle, based upon seventeen years' handling Shorthorns and grades.

There is, to my thinking, a fallacy regarding the wedge shape which we so often hear is essential to a good milker. The fore end of a cow expands and contracts according to the flesh she carries, and a good cow is often nearly as wide in front as she is behind. After being reduced by long milking, by lack of feed or disease, her front appears only half its former width and she possesses the true wedge shape, for her hip bones are stationary. I learned long ago that all the ratty, cat-hammed, three-cornered cows were not good milkers and that some deep, thick cows had to be milked for weeks while their calves could not take the full amount.

I once had a winter dropped calf die from scours while sucking the dam. Medicine couldn't hold it. I saved the next one from the same dam only by skimming the milk. There was too much cream for any calf in that cow's milk. She was a Shorthorn. I took, on a bad debt, years ago, a Red River cow, small (except for her horns), and dark brown in color. She would eat equal to any cow I ever owned, but she never in



BARN ON THE FARM OF JOHN YOUNG, 7 MILES WEST OF HOLLAND, MAN.

her life gave five quarts at a milking, rather between two and three after the first month in milk; and her milk was blue. She was never fat enough to lose the wedge shape, and I never very much regretted when her calf died. I have never owned a cow-broncho since then.

There are occasional Shorthorns that look, and are, physical wrecks by reason of too big a flow of milk given when the owners do not make it up to them in their feed.

Regarding the breeding of heifers, I have the following to submit: The growth of an embryo calf is a serious strain on a heifer, therefore she should be nearly mature before maternity. I never saw a big cow that produced un-

had one calf dropped when the dam was sixteen months and ten days.

I have written the above because I know it to be directly opposite to a large part of the public opinion.

Agricultural Progress in South Africa.

The idea is very prevalent that systematic aid for the development of agriculture by the government in largely confined to Canada and the United States. There can be no doubt that such organized assistance has been brought to greater perfection on the American con-



THE VILLAGE OF HYDE, ASSA., NEAR GRENFELL.

der three years, yet many excellently bred heifers fail entirely to develop to their breeding because they produce too soon. Nearly all breeders have them calve before three years, and try, with more or less success, to make up the deficiency with extra feed. The prize they have in view is an extra calf, to get which they damage the mother for all time and get a calf not very likely to be a good one.

Also I believe a heifer producing at three years, being bigger and far stronger, makes a better milker than one having her vitality lessened by early breeding. This is my experience, and I've

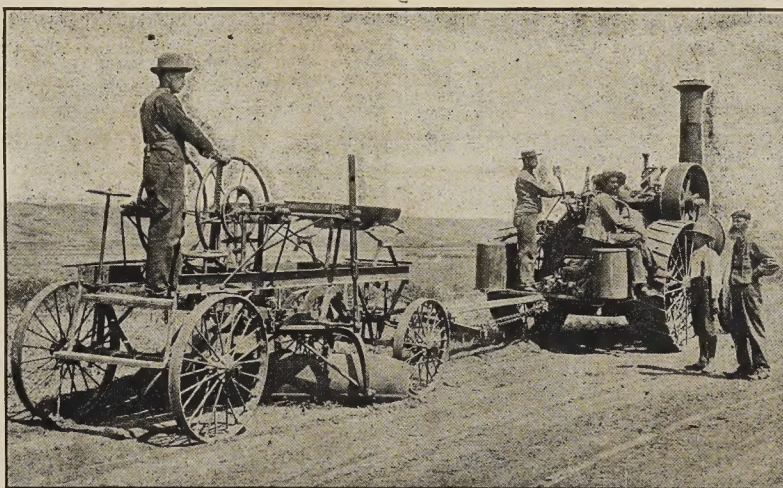
tinued than elsewhere, but South Africa promises to join the race for agricultural supremacy. The Lieutenant Governor of the Orange River colony has recently been in Canada for the purpose of obtaining skilled assistance to organize a department of agriculture there, and there are now several Canadian agricultural experts actively at work in the Transvaal colony. In accordance with the law of 1889, for the encouragement of manufacturing industries in Natal, a bonus of \$25,000 for three years was offered last September by the Natal government to whoever produced good bacon to the net value of \$25,000 in each

and notice how it is lying on ground and take it and rub the cows bag good With the side of the stone that was down on the ground and then put it back Jist as it Was in 24 hours the cake Will be all ought. I know this to be good try them. If I see this in print I Will come again.' Come again by all means, Madam."

The Medicine Hat News reports that Connors Bros., ranchers, who are locating at Sounding Lake, north of the Red Deer, got in a shipment of sixty head of fine Shorthorn bulls recently. The animals came from Texas.

An Inducement.

The inducement to feed Herbageum is the actual practical profit derived by the feeder by its use. The prize to be striven for is the time and feed saved, and this is ample. A pig fed Herbageum regularly from the first will at five months equal other pigs at seven months, and the cost of the Herbageum is considerably less than one cent a day for each pig. This is the inducement and every man that feeds Herbageum gets the profit. One tablespoonful fed twice a day is sufficient for a Horse, Cow or full grown Hog, a tablespoonful is sufficient for three calves, sheep, or young pigs, and although Herbageum is harmless it is never necessary to increase the amount fed. It will do the work and do it economically. (Advt.)



TRACTION ENGINE OWNED BY J. MCLENNAN, FORT QU'APPELLE, ASSA., OPERATING A SAWYER-MASSEY ROAD GRADER.

Improved Stockyards at Dunmore.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has announced that the stockyards at Dunmore will be enlarged and improved in keeping with the requirements of the increasing trade. The work will be done before next spring. The yards will be moved to high ground about 100 yards west of the present location, where they can be drained. Flooring and shedding will also be put in, and the capacity increased to a two-train yard. It is also stated that the present yards at Stair will be closed and removed west to Suffield, where there is water and better facilities for stock shipping.

Colic in Horses.

At this season of the year horses naturally want to take a bite off every stook, and sometimes, because old oats are scarce, new ones are fed and prove to be a prolific source of colic. Or horses may be foundered by eating too much oats at any season. In that case the veterinarian's efforts should be to relieve the overcrowded condition of the bowels as the swelling prevents digestion and brings on pain until relieved. Good colic cures relieve ordinary colic pain, and digestion soon removes the trouble, and it is important to keep some reliable remedy on hand for immediate use, but over-eating must require prompt removal of the congested grain.

Prof. Pritchard says he believes that 99 cases out of every 100 of colic, taking the general acceptance of the term, could be traced to indigestion, and that, in his opinion, the large majority of cases of indigestion arise from one cause—improper feeding.

Dr. Smead, the veterinary writer, says: "It is of great importance in the treatment of colic to first ascertain what has brought on the attack. If it is due to the consumption of a quantity of dry food, and there is no reason to believe there is a hardened mass of dry, undigested feed in the intestines, common sense will tell us that this mass needs to be moved.

"Therefore, more is needed than mere stimulants. Physic is demanded. And what shall this physic be? Shall it be aloes? No, because it increases the secretions of the mucous membranes, and is so far good, but not sufficient to wet up that dry mass.

"What, then, shall it be? Oil, oil, oil every time, sufficient to soften up and emulsify this mass of dry food. How much, it may be asked. It is difficult to say.

"But start with a pint of pure, raw linseed oil (never boiled). Give with a teaspoonful of ginger, and if there is much pain add an ounce of sulphuric ether, or half an ounce of hydrate of chloral dissolved in water and added.

"In an hour repeat and continue to repeat until there is a natural rumbling of the bowels.

"Also use the syringe by injecting a gallon of warm soapy water up the rectum, and repeat hourly until the pain succumbs or a passage is made. In bad cases wring cloths out of hot water and apply to the abdomen.

"In cases where the attack may be due to the consumption of a quantity of soft food or to drinking of much cold water, digestion is in a measure stopped, and certain gases are formed by chemical action.

"Nothing will better neutralize the gas thus generated than half an ounce of carbonate of ammonia dissolved in a pint of water and poured down from a bottle. This will relieve the bloat, and can be repeated at intervals of two hours or more.

"Also, if the pain is severe, give the hydrate of chloral as before recommended with the ginger, and repeat if necessary every half hour until the pain is relieved."

The C. P. R. last week ran a train load of export steers owned by Gordon, Ironside & Fares from Piegan to Moose Jaw, a distance of 409 miles, in 20 hours 25 minutes.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

High Class Stallions

The new importation for the coming season comprises many winners. Mares and fillies always for sale. Prices right. Terms easy. For full particulars apply

Box 483, - BRANDON, MAN.

Stallions are to be seen at MACMILLAN'S STABLE (late Douglas'), 12th Street, Brandon.

ISLAND PARK Herefords

During the last three years this herd has won 4 Diplomas, 1 Silver Medal, 24 First Prizes, 12 Second Prizes and 3 Third Prizes. The Island Park Herefords won all first honors in 1902 in every section represented, including diploma for the three best, the get of one sire.

Four 2-year-old Heifers for sale, all bred
One three-year-old Heifer
Six Bulls, good quality

Write me your requirements, which shall receive prompt attention.

I am prepared to quote special prices for the next 30 days.

J. A. CHAPMAN, Beresford, Man.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, Janesville, Wisconsin Brandon, Manitoba

Have a few choice Stallions left which they offer at a special bargain.

New importations of prize-winners of the various breeds will arrive in August. Buying orders executed on commission.

W. C. Edwards & Co.

PINE GROVE FARM
Rockland, - Ontario

SHORTHORNS. Very select and highly bred herd, all Scotch. A very large percentage of our females are imported. Stock bulls, imported Marquis of Zenda, Sittytan Champion and Village Champion.

We have at present for sale two young bulls, both sired by the Marquis of Zenda, and good enough to head any herd on the continent.

SHROPSHIRE. We have an equally bred flock of sheep, and are in a position to supply first-class rams and ewes

COULEE LODGE Shorthorns

Lacombe, Alta.



A choice herd sired by such bulls as—
Goldsmith } All Sweep-
Baron Bruce } stake
Royal McGregor } winners.
Young stock for sale.
Visitors always welcome.
P. TALBOT & SON, LACOMBE, ALTA.



BONNIE BRAE STOCK FARM
1 1/2 miles west of Lacombe, Alta.,
The Best Strains of
HEREFORDS
The sweepstakes Hereford bull at Calgary Spring Show, 1903, was bred on this farm and he topped the sale, being the highest priced animal sold.

OSWALD PALMER, Box 65, Lacombe, Alta.

GRAND VIEW HERD SHORTHORNS

Head of herd, Crimson Chief—24057—
Animals of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta.

67 YEARS WITHOUT CHANGE 67

Have imported and bred Shorthorns & Sheep. I have young imported and home-bred cows, heifers and bulls of the best breeding and quality for sale at moderate prices.

Shropshire Sheep, both home bred and imported, always on hand. Will offer anything I have. Carloads of bulls bought and shipped to any point. Ask for catalogue and prices.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.
REP. IN AMERICA OF ALFRED MANSELL & CO., SHREWSBURY, ENG.

Marchmont Stock Farm,
Middlechurch P.O. (7 miles north of Winnipeg)
Scotch-Bred Shorthorns



A herd of 90 is headed by the imported bulls, "Prince Alpine" and "Barrister." The present offering is 25 young bulls, from 2 weeks to 2 years old. Six are from imported Aberdeenshire cows and all by imported bulls. Prices moderate. Correspondence invited, and visitors always welcome and met by appointment. Phone 1004 b.

W. S. LISTER

THE BOYD FARM, ROSSER, MAN. Shorthorns, Tamworths, Yorkshires.

Stock of all ages and both sexes for sale. Can be selected from the following:—
35 cows and heifers in calf or with calves at foot; 14 yearling heifers; 4 bulls, 9 to 12 months old; 12 heifer and bull calves.
Boars and sows of both breeds of swine. Spring pigs and aged stock.

Any of the above will be sold at reasonable prices, as I am anxious to dispose of half my stock before winter; also my herd bull, Pomeroy Favorite, 4 years old, No. 34273. Full particulars, etc., on application to
W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.



Minnehaha Ranch
Clydesdales

R. W. MEIKLEJON,
Proprietor,
Cochrane, Alta.

The choicest bunch of registered Clydesdale mares in the West, headed by Prince Charming, winner of sweepstakes at Calgary, 1903. A few choice colts and fillies and heavy grade mares and geldings for sale.

Banks o' Don (Imp.) For Sale.



On account of having purchased a new stock bull at Senator Cochrane's dispersion sale, I am now offering to sell my three-year-old Banks o' Don (imp.). Among his sires are Lord Douglas, bred by Duthie, Sittytan fame, and Gravesend, bred by Cruikshank. Young bulls always on hand, sired by Banks o' Don.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

J. C. POPE, Regina, Assa. REGINA STOCK FARM BREEDER OF

Ayrshire Cattle
AND
Improved Yorkshire Swine

A nice lot of young pigs for sale now, sired by "Moirs Prince" and out of sows bred by Brethour of Burford.

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers FOR SALE

The get of Golden Measure (imp.), 26067 (72615), whose stock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years; or the get of Lord Stanley II., the greatest stock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies, all ages, for Sale
Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent
Write or Wire

J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN.

HO! FOR YOUNG STOCK

We breed from prize-winners in Yorkshires, Berkshires and Tamworths. Have some York suckers, four weeks old, both sexes, A1 stock, ready for delivery about April 15. Have lots of Berks and Tamworths ready for delivery about May 1 (all eligible for registration). Will also have Scotch Collie pups ready for delivery soon (registered). Don't forget our Fox Terriers—they are good.
Write for prices and particulars.

J. H. DAWSON, P. O. Box 303, WINNIPEG
Manager Imperial Farm.

When writing, mention The Farmer.

GOLD MEDAL HERD OF SHORTHORNS



15 Yearling Bulls and Bull Calves

Sired by Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. Two 2-Year-Old Bulls. One of these is by Nobleman (imp.) and out of Jenny Lind IV (imp.) and first prize bull in C.P.R. class at Winnipeg.

Females, all ages, Sired by Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. Older females in calf to Pilgrim (imp.)

Also Herd Bulls—Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke.

Farm 3 miles north of town; Western Stables will direct visitors. All visitors welcome.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

HOLSTEINS YORKSHIRES

My herd won 112 prizes at the leading exhibitions of 1903. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

A. B. POTTER,
Whitewood, C.P.R. Montgomery, Assa.

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, White Wyandotte Poultry. Young bulls, cockerels and swine of all ages for sale.

R. L. LANG, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man



F. W. GREEN
Moosejaw, Assa.

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about forty choice females. Stock is all Territorial bred and thus acclimatized.

LEICESTERS

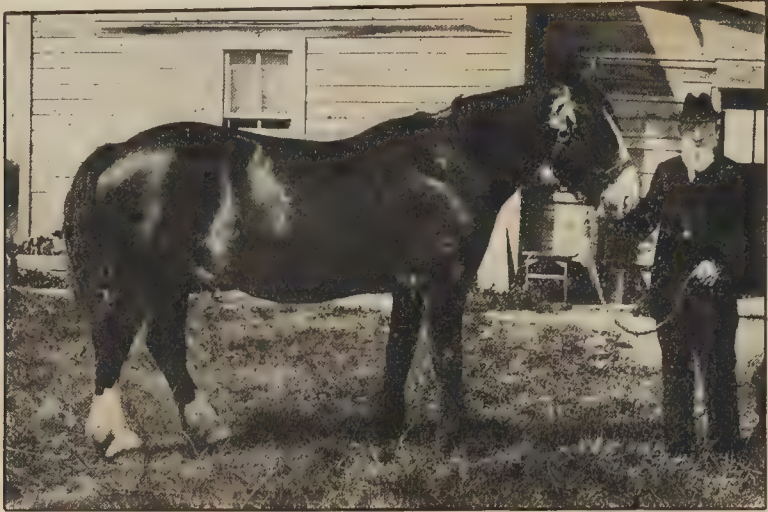
Breeding Ewes and Rams for Sale.



75 young ewes and ewe lambs of choice breeding, also 25 ram lambs and a few shearlings and 2 shear rams. Write for prices or come and see.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Balfour Stock Farm
BRANDON, MAN.

When writing, please mention this paper.



THE FAVORITE CLYDE MARE ON PRAIRIE VIEW FARM, BOISSEVAIN, GEO. SAGE, PROPRIETOR.

Gainsboro Fair.

The ninth annual exhibition of the Gainsboro Agricultural Society was held on Aug. 8, and owing to most favorable weather and no particular rush of work on the farm just at this season, there was a good turnout and fair competition in most of the classes, with strong competition in some of the horse sections. The society here has a fine large tent for inside exhibits, with nearly every inch of table space occupied by exhibits of more than usual merit.

The Farmer representative would have been pleased to go into details over many of the exhibits, but would hardly know where to leave off without giving a detailed write-up of the whole inside exhibition. The space available in The Farmer at this time of the year will scarcely permit of this. The prize-winners in the live stock classes are indicated below:

In agricultural teams A. Hostetter and J. Delhie won 1st and 2nd; brood mare and foal, J. T. Wilson and John Stevenson. Other winners of prizes in this class were R. G. Skelton and Wm. Lothian.

J. Currie secured 1st on general purpose team; R. T. Wilson and J. T. Wilson 1st and 2nd on mare and foal. Other winners: P. Hepburn, R. Cochlan, A. Hostetter, W. Lothian and T. Delhie.

Winners in light horse classes were: R. Casety, J. T. Wilson, D. Burke, M. Letcher, Miss M. Natrass, H. Leavett and Geo. Cuthbert.

D. Burke and D. Rutledge took 1st and 2nd on Shorthorn bulls. There were no females shown.

Quite a string of grade cattle were brought out and prizes went to G. Cuthbert, J. B. Rogers, J. A. Barker, Thos. Delehay, R. Rusk, R. F. Wilson, A. M. Reynolds and H. McClung.

Winners in sheep were O. Knisely, G. Cuthbert, Wm. Reynolds and C. Knisely.

G. Cuthbert won six prizes in pigs and R. F. Wilson one.

Fort Saskatchewan Fair.

The Fort Saskatchewan (Alta.) Agricultural Society held its annual fair on August 17 and 18. It was the most successful exhibition ever held by the society. The hall was nicely decorated and well filled with fine specimens of roots, vegetables, grain, grasses and ladies' work.

The horse classes were well filled and some fine animals were brought out. A particularly good team of roadsters was shown by D. Simmons, and a grand brood mare by J. Cascadden.

The Shorthorn classes were well filled, Ottewell & Uren and J. Cascadden being the principal exhibitors. There were no particularly good bulls shown, but in the female sections there were some very useful animals.

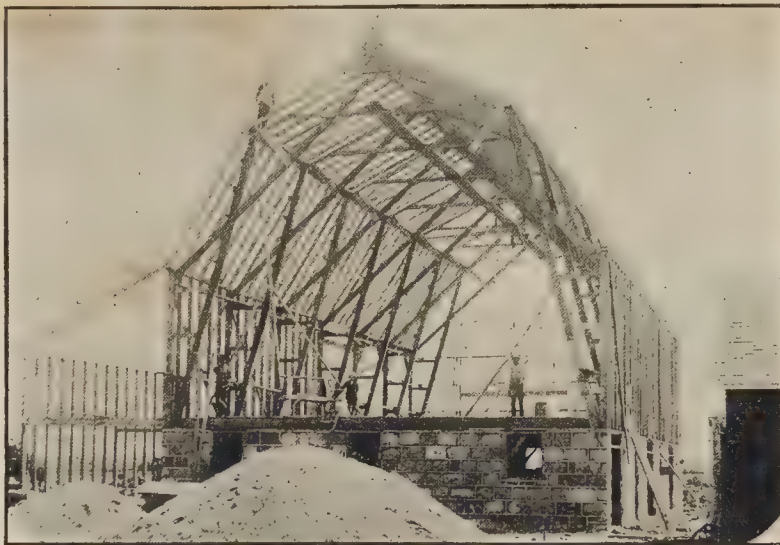
There was a lot of good grade cattle on the grounds, mostly of Shorthorn type.

Swift Bros., of Clover Bar, were on hand with their Berkshire swine and carried off the bulk of the prizes.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

J. B. Thomson, Hamiota, Man., writes us that the night after reaching home Princess Royal, with which he won the sweepstakes for best mare any age at Brandon, produced a beautiful filly foal. She was past the date for foaling when shown in the ring there, and appeared to some disadvantage on that account.

James Glennie, Longburn, Man., in writing us a letter, appends this note:



NEW BARN ON THE FARM OF JAMES STRANG, BALDUR, MAN.

The dimensions of this barn are 40 x 72, with a lean-to 16 feet wide, the entire length of the building. The main part of the barn is built without any posts in the centre to support the roof. Its wall studdings are of 2 x 6, 14 ft.; the first rafters are 16 ft. and the top sets 14 ft. From the hay fork to the floor there is 32 feet of hay space, entirely free from beams or supports. The building is covered with metallic siding and shingles. Chas. Creamer, Baldur, is the builder.

"I have just had a letter from G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., stating that the Holstein cow, Flosetta Teake, which he purchased from me, died from inflammation of the udder a few days after calving. This is a serious loss for Mr. Clemons. She, however, left him two fine heifer calves."

At a combination sale of Yorkshire hogs held the other day at Guelph a considerable number of animals from well known breeders were sold at prices equitable to both buyers and sellers. J. G. Brethour sold nearly 50 at prices from \$60 downward. The Glenhodson lot brought from \$50 down to \$13. G. B. Hood sold at \$25 downward. In all 77 head, male and female, sold at an average of \$27.75.

Hon. Wm. Beresford, Calgary, is advertising 10 registered Clydesdale mares and one Clydesdale stallion. In writing us about this stock, he says: "My reasons for selling are to give me more room to handle my Shorthorn cattle. I am short of stabling at present, and so cannot possibly attend to these mares as I should like. They are a very nice bunch and have all been served to foal next year. With them I am supplying the stallion foal out of Lake Superior, the three-year-old winner last year at Calgary, also two extremely nice filly foals. Two of the mares are yearlings,

two two-year-olds, two four-year-olds, and two five-year-olds. The other two are aged mares. Both are I think in foal for next year and one has a splendid filly foal at foot. All the mares over two, except one, are broken to work."

H. H. Hinds, Stanton, Mich., who is selecting the Shorthorns for the dairy cow demonstration at the St. Louis Exposition, is desirous of getting in communication with the owners of the best dairy Shorthorn cows in Canada, and for that purpose has written F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, for information regarding the best method of achieving his object. He writes: "I am exceedingly anxious to locate some of the best specimens of dual purpose Shorthorn cows in existence for the purpose of securing them to enter in the dairy demonstration to be held at the St. Louis World's Fair of next year. I am aware that our Canadian friends have many specimens of this type of Shorthorn and am hoping and expecting to receive very valuable assistance from our friends across the border. At the Columbian World's Fair of 1893 we had some very fine cows from Canada that were selected by a committee of your Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and were brought out under the auspices of the Canadian government. I am opening correspondence with many of your breeders and desire your very able co-operation and assistance in securing a few cows for this demonstration from the Dominion. I

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

the old reliable remedy for Spavin, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a blister, as it does not blister.



Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.

Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1903.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of mine four years ago which had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the same leg and was very badly swollen; so bad that I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only gave the Kendall's Spavin Cure half a chance, and it only took one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very slim treatment, and it did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never has gone lame since.

Very truly yours, GEO. S. HARRIS.
Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price \$1.50 per bottle. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

willing to allow their animals to go to St. Louis, should at once open correspondence with that gentleman at the address given above.

Over 90,000 sheep have been sheared in the Stirling district, Alberta, this season, and over 600,000 pounds of wool has been obtained. The wool has been bought by eastern buyers.

A farmer south of Whitewater has charged his hired man with cutting a piece off the tongue of one of his horses. By the advice of his solicitor the man offered no defence and was committed to Brandon jail for trial. He has since been acquitted.

A cow with a long rope attached to her got entangled in a bluff at Qu'Appelle and was there 31 days before she was accidentally discovered. She was reduced to skin and bone, but it is hoped she will come all right again.

The state of Minnesota has just purchased for its branch agricultural station at Crookston a dozen head of Galloway cattle, all females. They were bought in North Dakota. A bull will be selected at one of the leading fairs this fall.

Importation of horses into Belgium for food purposes is on the increase; in 1902, out of 35,581 imported, 17,119 were slaughtered for food. Many of them are in bad condition, and the government is trying to check the entrance of diseased animals.

Lady Frances Cecil, who owns a farm in Rutlandshire, England, gives the following remarkable record of a Shropshire ewe. She was born in 1898, produced two lambs in 1899, two in 1900, three in 1901, three in 1902, and four in 1903. All the lambs lived, and were quite healthy. None of the four were taken away from the ewe—but were, of course, fed with the bottle.



GEO. SANKEY READY FOR THE 1903 CROP ON PRAIRIE VIEW FARM, BOISSEVAIN, MAN.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Lump on Steer's Jaw.

G. E. W., Saltcoats, Assa.: "I have a steer with a lump about the size of a man's fist at the back of his jaw bone. It is not fast to the bone. Would you advise cutting it open or what is the best way to treat it? It just came on this summer."

Answer.—The lump is probably a tumor, which may be removed by applying the following blister: Biniodide of mercury one drachm, vaseline six drachms; mix and rub in thoroughly for ten minutes. Leave on 24 hours, then wash off with warm water and soap and apply vaseline. If this does not remove swelling, it may have to be removed with the knife.

Tumor on the Knee.

B. N., Greenway, Man.: "I have a six-year-old cow upon the knee joint of which a growth commenced to form about a year ago. It is now about the size of a man's fist and looks as though it had stopped growing. But running from it up outside of her leg and on to her shoulder there are about 25 growths, each about the size of a hickory nut. They are about an inch apart, seem to be joined together by a sort of cord and are sore to the touch. The lumps are just under the skin. If she were fat, would her flesh be wholesome for food?"

Answer.—We are afraid nothing short of the surgeon's knife will remove the tumor from your cow's knee. There would be no objection to making beef of her.

Eczema.

Y. Z., Boissevain, Man.: "Heavy Clyde mare, 8 years old, is lame. The first symptoms were a series of lumps on left hind leg resembling warts, but having a white dandruff-like surface. Do not think it is grease heel, as there are no signs of 'grease.' There is considerable swelling around the ankle. The vet. said she had been fired on that leg for spavin (he having performed the operation for her previous owner) and gave me a blister to apply. After being blistered and kept in the stable for two weeks, Gombault's balsam was applied and she was turned out to pasture. She has been in the pasture for six weeks and seems no better."

Answer.—Your mare has eczema of the dry type. Put her on a course of Fowler's solution, two tablespoonfuls in the feed twice a day. Clip the hair from the leg, and wash it with green soap and water. Dry it and rub in a little of the following ointment: White precipitate one drachm, vaseline three ounces. Regulate the bowels with bran mashes or green feed and don't give much grain until able to go to work.

Bleeding from the Nose.

Subscriber, Swan River, Man.: "I had a mare, 11 years old, which was running out a few days. She seemed a little dumpish and off her feed. I noticed she had bled at the left nostril and found a chunk about four inches long and one inch wide. It was thick like liver. In a couple of days I noticed the other nostril had bled. She had a little cough and would throw out blood when she coughed. She did not eat for a couple of days. She kept snapping

her teeth for about half an hour before she dropped, and was dead in two minutes. She died without a struggle, and did not seem to be in any pain at any time. The vet. said she had at some time received a blow on the head, and that this was the cause. I had the mare three years and never knew her to get a clip."

Answer.—There are several causes for this and a "clip" or blow on the head is only one of them; other causes are—rupture of a blood vessel, presence of a tumor in the nasal passage, glands, etc. You should have opened up the head with a knife and saw, and then you would have ascertained the real cause of the trouble.

Wheezing Calf.

R. E., Moosomin, Assa.: "I have a sucking calf, 4 months old, that has a wheezing in her throat. I tried rubbing with turpentine, but to no avail. What is the disease and remedy?"

Answer.—If the wheezing is from the throat it is due either to inflammation and thickening of the mucous membrane (lining of the throat) or to the formation of an abscess in that region, or to enlargement of glands which cause pressure on the larynx. In either case you should steam the head with scalding hot bran. Proceed in this way: Take a flour bag, cut the bottom off, sew a hoop in one end, tie the other end of bag around the jaws of the calf so that no steam can escape. Place the pail of hot bran in the bottom of bag, the hoop will keep it away from pail and so allow plenty of air as well as the steam to reach the nostrils. Rub the throat well with a liniment composed of equal parts of olive oil, turpentine, and strong liquid ammonia until the skin becomes sore; then smear with vaseline.



You Can't Cut Out

A BOG SPAVIN

—OR—

THOROUGHPIN

—BUT—

ABSORBINE

will clean them off, and you work the horse at the same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Agents for Canada.

THINK OF IT.

Your neighbor is feeding CARNEFAC to his hogs and calves. He is making 20 per cent. more meat with the same feed and in the same time than you are. He is making \$1.20 to your \$1.00. This has been proven.

Birds Hill, Man., May 4th, 1902.

W. G. Douglas, Esq.

Dear Sir,—About a month ago I bought from you a 50c package of Carnefac, of which I have since fed about a handful each day to a sow that up till then had been nursing ten pigs and was naturally a little down in condition. Under a month's good feeding, with the help of your mixture, she put on flesh rapidly and dressed yesterday 240 pounds, which I sold at 7½ cents a pound. I think the "Carnefac" did a good deal to help her in making such satisfactory gain as she did.

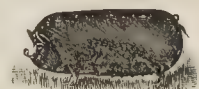
WM. WAUGH.

Milch cows, Carnefac fed, give more milk, with 20 per cent. more butter fat. Think what that means to a dairyman.

CARNEFAC IS A GOOD TONIC; AN ASSIMILATOR; AN INVIGORATOR. IT IS MADE IN CANADA FOR CANADA'S STOCK.

Carnefac Stock Food Co. WINNIPEG TORONTO

HOME BANK FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES



Are still to the front. A few good young sows fit to breed, at right prices. Write or call and see them. Visitors welcome.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.

SCOTCH COLLIES

We have several litters of pedigreed Collie pups, \$5 up; also Fox Terriers. Can spare a few settings of Silver Wyandotte eggs at \$2

W. J. LUMSDEN, Hanlan, Man.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM



140 Shorthorns to choose from. About 20 or 25 bulls for sale, including my stock bull, Royal Judge, 1st prize winner at Winnipeg. Females of different ages for sale.

JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN

CLYDESDALES

and Clydesdale Grades



Will sell stud stallion Stanley=885=, 14 yrs. old. Guaranteed good actor. Sure and sound. Also a 6 year-old Clyde of quality and a large number of grade mares ranging from 1400 to 1700.

D. THORBURN, Davisburg, Alta.



Lakeside Shorthorn Herd

Headed by Bouncer (imp. =45163=)

Stock for sale. Apply to

R. McLENNAN, HOLMFIELD, MAN.



CATTLE LABELS

No occasion to send to the States

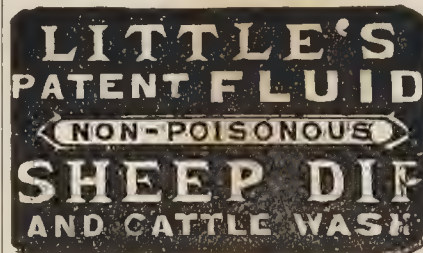
SAVE DUTY AND DELAY Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

A. B. CAIL, 499 Main St., Winnipeg

SUNNYSLOPE HERD OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd headed by Loyalty (imp.) =40437=. Young stock of both sexes for sale, sired by Trout Creek Hero =28132=, also cows and heifers served by Loyalty (imp.) Prices reasonable. Address—

JOHN RAMSAY or ALEX. MURRAY, Priddis, Alta.



LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH

The Original

NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; cures Scabs, heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy. Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP and EFFECTIVE

Beware of Imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75c. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

Sold by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet.

ROBT. WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED TO REPRESENT THE WESTERN FARMERS' Live Stock Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: 38 CANADA LIFE BLOCK, COR. PORTAGE AVENUE & MAIN ST., WINNIPEG P. O. Box 808.

Chartered by the Manitoba Govt. and the N. W. T.

Losses paid to date... \$9,000.00

D. PRITCHARD, C. H. JEFFERYS, President, Secretary.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

A number of young Shorthorn bulls by Masterpiece (23750) and Scottish Canadian (imported), also several young heifers for sale. Also Yorkshire spring pigs and stock boar Cronje. Young Angora Goats for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY,

Oak Grove Farm, LONGBURN P.O., Man. Macdonald Station, C.P.R.

Glanders and Nasal Gleet.

Subscriber, Whitford, Alta.: "At the present horses are being shot by the dozen for glanders, and many of the farmers are discussing the question. Some say the first stages are gleet, and that later it develops into glanders. The disease does not seem to be so dangerous as it is represented to be. I know of horses in this locality which have had the trouble for six months and have been shot, and their mates have been tested and found to be all right. Kindly explain the disease and its symptoms, and give the first indications of its presence."

Answer.—There is no connection between the two above named diseases. Glanders is a highly contagious and infectious disease, while nasal gleet is not. Glanders is due to the introduction into the blood of the germ bacillus mallei. Nasal gleet is the result of neglected catarrh generally, especially if exposed to cold and neglect, or it may be the result of an injury to the frontal sinus, or a carious tooth may cause it. Distinguishing symptoms between glanders and nasal gleet are as follows: Glanders—1. In first stage discharge generally comes from left nostril. 2. Discharge has a tendency to adhere round the nostril. 3. Discharge has not a fetid smell. 4. Discharge is yellow in color. 5. Ulceration of septum nasi. 6. Induration of sub-maxillary lymphatic glands. 7. Temperature is considerably elevated. Nasal gleet—1. Discharge generally comes from both nostrils. 2. Does not adhere around the nostrils. 3. Has a fetid smell if of long standing, or from a carious tooth. 4. Discharge generally of a greenish color. 5. Septum nasi not ulcerated. 6. Sub-maxillary glands are not indurated unless from a carious tooth. 7. Temperature not much elevated. There is no connection whatever, when it first makes its appearance, between glanders and any other disease, and the best—we may say the only positive—way of diagnosing the disease in its early stage is by applying the mallein test, which should be administered by a competent veterinarian.

Glanders.

Subscriber, Assa.: "1. What are the symptoms of glanders in horses? 2. May a horse have ulcers in nostrils with other diseases than glanders? 3. Will a horse react to the mallein test having other diseases than glanders? 4. What actions or symptoms of a horse after being tested with mallein condemn him to be destroyed for glanders? 5. Is there any cure for glanders in horses?"

Answer.—1. Glaring discharge of sticky nature from one or both nostrils, enlargement of the submaxillary gland of same side as the discharge, ulcers upon the mucous membrane lining the nasal passage, especially the part dividing the two nostrils, general unthriftiness, irregularities in daily temperature. Acute cases show very high temperature, but nearly all cases are chronic. The foregoing are the common symptoms of glanders, but the disease often takes other forms, as in cutaneous form commonly known as "farcy," and in the pulmonary form. "Farcy" is known by the breaking out of sores or ulcers, usually in a hind leg, discharging a sticky matter and by swelling of the lymphatic glands and vessels of the limb affected. In pulmonary glanders there is chronic cough and unthriftiness but no distinctive symptoms.

2. Yes, ulcers are sometimes seen in other diseases, such as purpura, but this is rare, and the ulcer of glanders has a distinct appearance different from any other ulcer.

3. No. The mallein test has no effect on horses suffering from other diseases than glanders.

4. We presume you mean by this question, what symptoms are looked for in a glandered horse under the mallein test. If the horse is glandered, the temperature of the body, measured by a clinical thermometer, will rise from two to five degrees above the normal. This rise, called the reaction, is looked for twelve to eighteen hours after the injection. Another important symptom is

seen at the point of injection. In healthy horses very little change is seen where the needle puncture was made, but in glandered horses a large painful swelling appears and does not subside for two or three days. These two symptoms would enable the observer to say that the animal is infected with glanders and if he has the necessary authority he may order his destruction.

5. There is no cure for glanders.

Injured Shoulder.

T. H., Parkbeg, Assa.: "One year old filly, running loose, was noticed to be lame about two months ago. Point of shoulder was badly swelled up in a large lump. As it did not seem to get better I blistered it about a month ago, then again two weeks ago. Just after blistering she stands on foot all right, but in a day or two she stands on the point of toe. At first I thought she had been kicked by some of the other horses. Top of shoulder seems to be hollow. Is this sweeny, and can she be cured after letting it run for two months?"

Answer.—Your filly was probably kicked while at pasture. The swelling at point of shoulder may contain pus. Examine it carefully, and if you find a soft spot open it with a clean sharp-pointed knife. Make incision low enough to allow good drainage, then bathe several times a day with warm water for about a half-hour at a time. After fomenting inject a little of the following lotion: Creolin 1 ounce to water 1 quart. If the lump is still hard, do not lance it but apply another blister. Sweeny is atrophy, or wasting of the shoulder muscles, and if of recent origin may be cured by frequent mild blisters and exercise on even ground.

Injury to Bull.

Subscriber, Alta.: "I have a bull whose penis projects from end of sheath three or four inches and he cannot cover it. This was first noticed about three weeks ago. The sheath then swelled up to a considerable size, 10 or 12 inches around in one place. This swelling shortly after went down (likely burst) and bull has since been passing his water about half way up sheath. I am afraid he will be of no further use as a bull."

Answer.—Your bull has received some injury which has caused paralysis of the organ. You had better cast the animal, make him secure, cleanse the parts well with warm water, then thoroughly examine the organ and sheath, remove all matter and dirt, wash out sheath with a solution of creolin 1 ounce to water 1 quart. You will probably find the penis ruptured. If so, you should consult a V.S., as an operation may be necessary to save the animal.



Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balm sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, ONT.

The Books Are Free

If you have a horse that is lame or blemished by any kind of a growth or enlargement, that is Knee Sprung or has Fistula, Poll Evil or Sweeny, or if there is a case of Lump Jaw among your cattle, write us at once. We will send you two big booklets. One tells you just how to cure these diseases and blemishes. The other proves that you can cure them, and we guarantee you success besides. Same methods employed by over 140,000 farmers and stock owners. Write for the books and tell us what kind of a case you have to treat.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
44 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE

Clydesdale Stallion Matchless (2846)

by Macqueen, sweepstakes winner Calgary, 1902; three years old June. Also

10 HEAD

Registered Clydesdale Mares

including Eva Charming, sweepstakes winner, Calgary, 1902; Lady Superior, first in three-year-old class with stallion foal at foot. Two filly foals will be given with the bunch. To be sold to give more room for my registered cattle.

Apply for full particulars to

W. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.

UP-TO-DATE BOUNDARY HERD

—OF—

Poland China and Model Tamworth Swine



I can show as many outstanding winners as anyone. I have the best lot of sows that can be found. Breeding stock of either sex for sale. Can accommodate parties with sows bred or unbred, any age, to suit the purchaser. Nothing but first-class stock handled. Prices reasonable, considering stock.

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.

Lynhales Stock Farm, Aurora, Illinois, U.S.

GEO. LEIGH,

Breeder of High-Class

Herefords

Our herd won first for aged bull, bull calf, cow and herd; also championship silver medal for best bull any age at Winnipeg Industrial, 1903.

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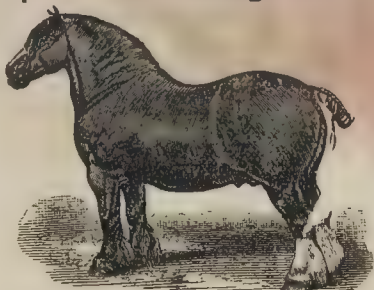
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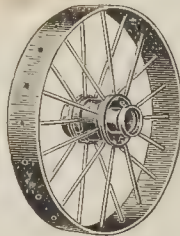
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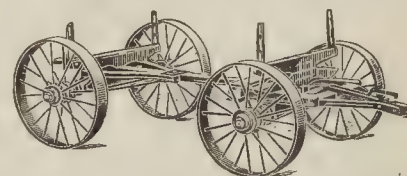
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Gastric Fistula.

Reader, Tofield, Alta.: "Last March we purchased a 5 year old cow which was recommended as a good milker. After having her a week we noticed that she drank only one and a half buckets of water a day, even getting down to one-half that much or less each day. She also spat out cuds and had little life. Examined her teeth and found nothing wrong. Cow was salted and fed plenty of good hay, turnips and finally some oats and bran. She searched for the bottom of the hay. We found that she was alive with lice, but we got rid of them. She dropped a fairly good heifer calf in May, also giving lots of milk. About ten days ago she came up from a near-by range looking drawn up and wrinkled around the nose as though in pain. She dropped off from two gallons of milk or more at a milking to two quarts. Three swellings appeared on the left side, one loose lump under the skin in front of the back leg, one long swelling between the second and third back ribs and half way up the side, and one round swelling under the outer edge of the paunch. In the course of a week we opened the long swelling and decayed clots of blood and water spurted out; very offensive. We also noticed something like a decayed intestine inside of the cut, but we let it alone. After a day or so thick pus came out, and now chewed green grass and juice is leaking out. Cow lies mostly on affected side at nights. She has gained in milk, giving two gallons at a milking, and feels better than in the spring. She has pure water to run to. We thought she might have been hooked, but she has only been with the herd once of late. She spat cuds all over lot when the swellings appeared. Will the trouble kill her? Is the milk fit for use?"

Answer.—This is a very interesting case, illustrating the effect of an injury to the stomach. The injury probably came from some hard pointed object which the cow had swallowed—and some cows are very apt to pick up and swallow all sorts of things, pieces of bone, large nails, bits of broken crockery, etc. In opening the paunch of an old cow it is quite common to find such things in it. Frequently these objects remain in the stomach for an indefinite time without interfering in any way with the health of the animal. But sometimes the sharp point of the foreign body becomes caught in the wall of the paunch and inflammatory action is set up. The wall of the paunch where the irritation is seated will adhere to the neighboring organs, an abscess forms, and it is a fortunate termination when the abscess is discharged outside the body, as in this case, even if it results in the formation of a fistula, or unnatural passage between the paunch and the surface of the body. After inflammation has subsided it may be possible to close the fistula by a surgical operation, and there is a possibility that it may close of itself by the gradual shrinkage of its walls. It is not likely to kill the cow.

Cystic Calculus.

A. C., Indian Head, Assa.: "I had a horse I worked all last summer. He was in good condition and spirits. About the middle of the summer I fed oats which had lime in them. Shortly afterwards I noticed he was making water oftener than he should, or was attempting to do so. Then he seemed to lose his spirits and ambition. All fall and winter I fed him well, and still he did not improve. He would go lame on first one hind foot and then the other. If I worked him a little he would be out of wind. I took him to the veterinary surgeon twice. First time he said his blood was run down. Then when he did not improve I took him back and he said there was nothing wrong with him. I started to seed with him, but he played out. I turned him out to pasture and he went right down. A few days before he died he was dropping blood from his yard and was all stocked up."

Answer.—Your horse probably suffered from cystic calculus of the bladder.

This is caused by the character of the food. Food that contains a large amount of carbonate of lime or highly stimulating food may cause it. Symptoms are generally plain. There is difficulty in voiding the urine, which may sometimes be of a high color, sometimes whitish or yellowish white, and there may be deposits of a thick sediment. When urinating the penis is protruded to a great extent and hangs pendulous, and there may be blood mixed with the urine, or blood may be voided after urine is passed. In all such cases one may examine by the rectum and locate the bladder, and perhaps be able to detect the stone in it. Treatment: Hydrochloric acid half to 2 fluid drachms three times a day, or bicarbonate of potash 4 drachms, three times a day, either remedy to be given in the drinking water.

Elephantiasis.

A., Morris, Man.: "In regard to the itchiness of my work horses about which you printed my enquiry in the July 20 issue, you ask how much I feed them. They have not been fed more than a gallon of oats this summer, but the oats are heavy and are all fanned. One young horse, 4 years old, swells in the legs over night. I gave him a dose of aloes and nitre. It helped him for a time, but he is just as bad now. I have had two horses take lymphangitis. I treated them myself. They have got around, but legs stay thick. Can anything be done for them?"

Answer.—Give your horses the following: Iodide of potash one-half drachm three times a day for ten or twelve days. Bathe legs well with warm water three times a day and bandage with woolen bandages. Keep bowels open and feed easily digested food. Give gentle exercise. Try some good stimulating liniment, twice a day for a week or so, or until swelling disappears.

Scratches—In-Breeding—Bruised Foot.

D. D., Summerberry, Assa.: "1. What is the best treatment for scratches of some time standing? 2. Would you think it too close breeding to use a boar with one of his offspring? 3. What is most suitable feed for a sow when suckling her young? 4. Some time ago a mare, in some manner, bruised her foot. The location could not be found at first, but after some time I got at it and found it healing. Cleaned it out thor-

oughly and put in cold tar, but she still continues lame. No matter appears to gather; still healing does not go forward as quickly as it might. Would a shoe assist her, the bruise being near the toe?"

Answer.—1. Soak off all old crusts with warm water, or by applying flaxseed meal poultices, then smear the parts daily with the following ointment: Zinc ointment 4 ounces, creolin 2 drachms, mix. Internally give a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution in his drinking water morning and evening for 10 days.

2. Yes.

3. Feed sow on a mixture of chopped oats, bran and shorts, which can be fed either dry or in slop; fresh green vegetables and roots are also good. It is important that all foods should be sweet and clean, also allow an abundance of pure cool water.

4. Put on a shoe well seated out around the toe, with stout leather pad, fill in with pine tar and oakum.

Sick Calves.

G. T., Carstairs, Alta.: "Calf, one month old (born in wet weather), took sick. Sides worked like a pair of bellows and calf groaned very badly. After two days breathing got better, but groaning continued and calf died in about a week. This is the second calf this way and I have another sick now but without the groaning. There was a sore like a ringworm and about the size of a quarter on under side of tongue. I treated calf for stoppage and put a stick down his throat. The first treatment was wrong and the throat appeared clear. Do these symptoms point to tuberculosis?"

Answer.—You do not say how these calves were fed, nor do you give any information as to the condition of their bowels. From the meagre description given it is impossible to make a correct diagnosis, but the symptoms given point to indigestion as the cause of the deaths and sickness of the survivor.

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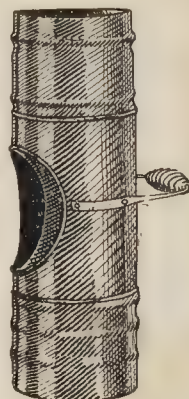
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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

School Section.

Reader, Dalrymple, Assa.: "If a man were to plow up a quarter of a school section which is alongside of him in Assiniboia, can the law compel him to move off before the land is sold?"

Answer.—The Dominion government can compel him to move off. The proper course would be to report the matter to them.

Bridges.

Subscriber, Brandon, Man.: "The flood a year ago last June washed out three bridges on a ravine within a radius of three miles. Each of those bridges had been used by the travelling public for years. The council replaced two of those bridges and refused to put the other in. Can the council be compelled by law to put in said bridge?"

Answer.—The council cannot be compelled to put in a bridge.

Registry of Lien Note.

A. K., Winnipeg: "1. Does a lien note require to be registered? 2. If not, in what way could any person buying an animal, for example, ascertain for a certainty that he was securing undisputed possession?"

Answer.—1. A lien note does not require to be registered, excepting under the conditions covered by the following clauses: On, from and after the 27th

day of July, in the year 1886, receipt notes, hire receipts and order for chattels given by bailees of chattels, where the condition of the bailment is such that the possession of the chattels should pass without any ownership therein being required by the bailee, were and shall be only valid in the case of manufactured goods or chattels which, at the time the bailment is entered into, have the manufacturer's name or some other distinguishing name painted, printed or stamped thereon or otherwise plainly attached thereto; and no such bailment shall be valid unless it be evidenced in writing, signed by the person thus taking possession of the chattel. Every manufacturer and his agents shall forthwith, on application, furnish to any applicant full information respecting the balance due on any such manufactured goods or chattels and the terms of payment of such balance, and in case he or they refuses, or refuse, neglects or neglect, to furnish the information asked for, such manufacturer or agent shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars on conviction before any justice of the peace.

2. He cannot do so.

Failure to Supply Pedigree.

Subscriber, Moosomin, Assa.: "I traded a mare in foal for a calf, and the man was to get me a pedigree for it. He has failed to do so. Is there any way in which I can get compensation?"

Answer.—Lay a complaint in the ordinary way before a justice of the peace.

Redemption from Tax Sale.

Tax Purchaser, Brandon, Man.: "Early in July, 1901, I bought a farm at a tax sale. At the end of the same year I received tax notice from the secretary treasurer of taxes for that year and paid the amount, less 10 per cent. rebate. In 1902 I was again notified and paid that year's taxes, being again allowed rebate. About two weeks after the two years had expired I went to the registry office to see about the matter. The registrar told me that he had received the notice but the property had not been redeemed, and I had better apply through a lawyer for a title, which I

did. I received a letter about 10 days after from my lawyer and also from the registrar saying it was redeemed. I went to get my cheque and he (registrar) was from home. Two weeks later I went again and got a cheque for the money I laid out, plus 20 per cent. for the purchase money, 20 per cent. for the 1901 taxes and 10 per cent. for 1902 taxes, less 2 per cent. for his trouble of handling. With 2 per cent. off and my lawyer's fee, I received only about 7 per cent. per annum, and was not allowed anything for the 45 days overdue. 1. Was it my place to pay the 2 per cent.? 2. Was I entitled to the rebate the council allowed?"

Answer.—1. This is a matter between yourself and your lawyer. We cannot tell whether charges are too much without further information. 2. No.

Interest.

Subscriber, Alta.: "I give a mortgage on stock to the amount of \$100. The drawing of the mortgage costs \$5, and I paid \$2 of this in cash, leaving \$103 which I owe the lenders. They credit me with having paid \$2, but propose to charge interest on \$105. Is this right?"

Answer.—They can collect \$103 and interest.

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Have you a regular druggist? If not, why not? If you would like to trade at a place where you would feel sure that you are getting drugs of the very highest quality for the lowest possible price, give us a trial. Compare our prices with those of your local druggist. We will both benefit by it. We give special attention to trial orders. Ask for a free sample of Gordon's Dandelion Pills, a cure for constipation.

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Razor No. 103, hollow ground, 3/4 inch, fine Sheffield steel, rounded point.....\$1.50
Strop No. 65, best calf one side, ribbed duck, leather handle, swivel top..... 60
Brush C 11, white ivory handle, best badger... 75

THE SET \$2.35, or separately as shown.

SET No. 2.

Razor No. 103, as above.....\$1.50
Strop No. 54, best calf and duck, nickel top and handle..... 45
Brush No. 1413, Ivory handle, stiff badger..... 45
Or No. 4449 W, white handle, forming case for brush when not in use..... 45

SET \$2.00

SET No. 3

Razor No. 102, a good English made razor, hollow ground.....\$1.00
Strop No. 55, as in set 1..... 60
Brush C 11, as in set 1..... 75

SET \$2.15

SET No. 4

Razor No. 102, as above.....\$1.00
Strop No. 54, as in Set..... 45
Brush No. 1443, or 1449 W, as in Set 2..... 45

SET \$1.75

SET No. 5

Razor No. 102, as in Sets 3 and 4.....\$1.00
Strop No. 54, as in Set 4..... 45
Brush No. 1486, nickel handle, stiff white badger..... 30
Or No. 1440, ivory handle, stiff white badger..... 30

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SET No. 6 (FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER)

Scissors No. 60, 5 in., beautifully tempered steel \$0.25
No. 62, as above, nickel finish..... 45
No. 63, 7 inches, as above..... 65

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No. 1439, small ivory handle, good brush.....\$0.75
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Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory.

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A Farmer's Wife who Succeeds with Poultry.

By W. A. Hamilton, Alberta.

During the past month it has been my fortune to visit a great many farms in Southeastern Alberta. Naturally the number and varieties of poultry kept was a matter of more than passing interest to me. In most cases I found a few hens kept, though judging from the appearance of many of the flocks they did little in the way of keeping the farmer. Of ducks, geese and turkeys I saw few—sometimes a pair of old ones, caring for two or three young, sometimes only one, and in several cases not a young bird at all. Not a very encouraging prospect, but once in a while one found a nice lot of growthy youngsters. One of the most thrifty lots it was my pleasure to see was on the farm of J. W. Campbell, near Spring Coulee.

Though only new settlers, and with very ordinary accommodation for their stock, they have been most successful. This success is largely due to the efforts of Mrs. Campbell, who is an enthusiastic poultry keeper. She has a uniform lot of Barred Rocks, and while she has raised more than one hundred chicks this year, she should have had many more, her losses being attributable to an unfortunate selection of males. The young birds were doing well and will bring good prices before Christmas.

Then Mrs. Campbell has eighty or more ducks, many of the young ones well feathered and looking almost ready for roasting. Of course they have advantages for duck raising not everywhere enjoyed, for just beside the yard is a small shallow lake, making an almost ideal feeding place for ducks. They pay, too. Last year, for twenty-four young ducks sent by Mrs. Campbell to a Lethbridge butcher she received \$15.

Now (Aug. 15) young ducks and spring chickens are eagerly picked up here at 25c. per pound. They are delicious. As I heard a satisfied customer tell her butcher last week, "They melt in one's mouth."

But most of all I was delighted with the turkeys. Her flock of old ones is headed by a massive and vigorous tom. There were three lots of young ones, about 22 in each. They had all been hatched by turkeys, and most successfully hatched, since there was a poult for nearly every egg set. For the first three weeks after the young turkeys are hatched the mother turkey is confined in a coop on the grass. The coop has slatted sides so the young can run out as they wish. During this time they are fed on curds made by heating skim milk, then taking out the curds and pressing them dry. When the young ones are old enough they with the old bird are allowed their freedom, and when the writer saw this lot, about the commencement of August, they were being fed on boiled wheat. The food seemed to suit them well, for they were a most thrifty lot and promised to be able to grace a Thanksgiving table or furnish a good dish for Christmas.

I notice that a similar method of feeding the young turkeys is followed by Jas. Anderson, Guelph, Ont., who for 42 years has been a successful turkey raiser. When they are older he feeds a mixture of scalded corn meal, shorts and onion leaves, with small wheat at night.

We commend Mrs. Campbell's successful example to the consideration of other farmer's wives or daughters who wish a pleasant, healthful and profitable outdoor occupation.

It is always unwise to carry a lot of old wornout hens over from one year to another. Hens should be killed off when they are two or three years old, and if not already in the pot it would be well to prepare them at once.

Get the Cockerels Ready for the Pot.

The time of the year is coming when the young cockerels should be separated from the pullets. Too often on the farm both sexes are left together until the cockerels are killed off one by one as they are required for the table. This is a mistake. When the male birds get to be a fair size (about four months of age) they have reached the stage where exercise is had at the expense of too much feed, unless they are to be used for breeding purposes. On the other hand the pullets should be allowed freedom and be fed liberally in order that they may be fully matured at the age of six or seven months and begin to lay at a time of year (if they have been hatched at the right time) when eggs are the most profitable.

If it is not the desire to kill the cockerels off at once, a good plan would be to place them in a rather small enclosure. They can be fed more cheaply here than when running at liberty, with the additional advantage of being kept away from the pullets. About three or four weeks before the birds are to be killed, if there are enough of them on hand to warrant the taking of any extra trouble, they should be placed in fattening crates made after the following plan:

The frame should be six feet long, 16 inches wide and 20 inches high, and divided into three compartments by tight wooden partitions, each compartment to hold four chickens. The frame pieces should be two inches wide of inch stuff and should be covered with slats running lengthwise on the bottom, back and top, and up and down in front. The slats for the bottom should be seven-eighths of an inch thick, while those for the back, top and front need only be three-quarters of an inch thick, but the same width. Sufficient space should be left between the slats in front to allow the chickens to feed from a V trough, which should be placed in front and outside of the crate about three inches from the floor, the top of the trough to be two inches out from the crate. The bottom slats should be placed about one inch and three-quarters apart, and should be raised a couple of inches from the ground to prevent the feet of the chickens being bruised should the crate be placed on the ground. The top and back slats should be placed about one inch and a half apart, and the former should be attached to cross pieces, which

should be put on hinges so that the birds can be placed in the crates from the top.

The structure should be placed on a stand from one to two feet high and the droppings can be received on sand or other absorbent material. The best results can probably be obtained by placing the crate in a building free from draughts, and except during the time when the birds are feeding it should be dark.

A good food for fattening chickens in the West is a mash of about three parts ground oats to one part each of barley and wheat. The food should be mixed with skimmed milk when available, but where such cannot be obtained some raw vegetables and animal food should be added to the fattening ration.

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GEO. WOOD, Louise Bridge, P.O., Winnipeg

Thirty-three prizes, silver medal, 2 diplomas at the Great Winnipeg Industrial, 1903. We have some splendid Geese, Turkeys, Ducks and Chickens for sale. If you want stock don't to refuse many spring. Write logue, and state you want. We useful Poultry including Bone Cutters, Grit Makers, Meal Grinders, Fencing, Cyphers Incubators and Cyphers Brooders. MAW & SONS, Winnipeg, Man.



ED. BROWN, SILVER WYANDOTTE SPECIALIST, BOISSEvain, MAN.

Right	Bred	Shape	Size	Price

Silver Wyandottes
Eggs \$2 per setting. Write or wire.

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THE "ADAM"

stands for all that is good in Green Bone Cutters.

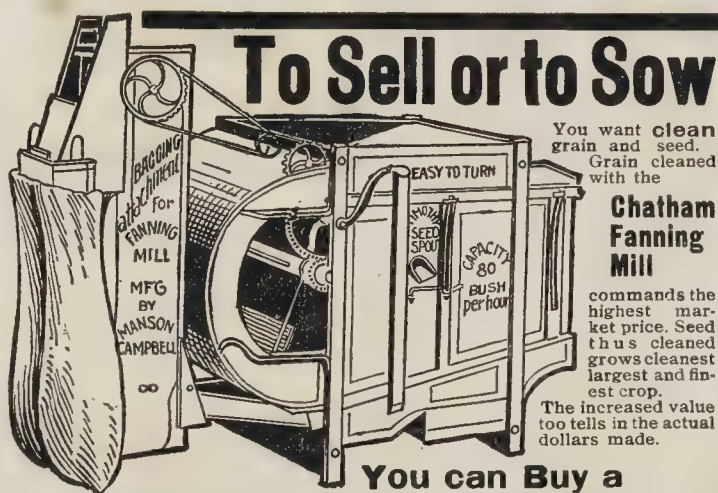
No. 1, capacity 140 cubic in. \$15.00
No. 2, " 75 " " 11.00

Ask us for our interesting book on green cut bone.

E. E. Devlin & Co., Winnipeg.

DR. BARNARDO'S 'HOME'

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home at Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the secretary, 115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 206—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.



You can Buy a CHATHAM Fanning Mill with a 3 Years' Note

This is not an ordinary fanning mill, but is a perfect made machine of improved construction that cleans, grades and sacks any kind or size of grain and seed from the tiniest tobacco seed to the largest Irish potatoes. It is a wonder, and pays for itself in a week's work. Made to last a lifetime. 15 years on the market. Over 100,000 in use all over Canada and the United States. The CHATHAM will clean after your old fanning mill and make money.

Some say: "Got 5 cents a bushel more for my wheat."—W. F. Beum, Caldwell, Kas.
"Saved 3 bushels timothy seed from our ripe hay which I could not have saved without the mill."—H. H. Long, Bromley, N. Y.
"My wheat brought 5 cents a bushel more than that which sold from the thresher, and then I had the screenings to feed."—C. V. Lambrigger, Chillicothe, Mo.
"Cleaned up \$187 worth of grass seed running refuse from barn floors and stock mangers through my Chatham."—G. Wedring, So. Charleston, Ohio.
Capacity of the CHATHAM is 60 bushels an hour.
J. R. Ratekin & Son, Shenandoah, Ia., says they clean and sack 80 to 100 bushels of wheat, oats or corn an hour easily, with each of their five Chathams.

You can by a CHATHAM on terms that will enable you to pay for it after it has paid you in actual cash made by its use. Our liberal terms and valuable book "How to Make Dollars out of Wind" will be sent you the day we receive your request. Don't miss this opportunity. A postal card sent us will prove an investment for a lifetime, that will make you money every day. Send it now.

M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., Ltd.,
Sole Makers of CHATHAM FANNING MILLS.



Grain cleaned and graded by the CHATHAM Mill.



Uncleaned Seed Grain.

WM. ATWELL, Brandon, Man.,
General Agent for the West.

POULTRY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on poultry matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. All enquiries must be plainly written, and clearly but briefly set forth.

FREE ANSWERS are only given in our columns.

PRIVATE ANSWERS—Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50.

Bumble-Foot.

H. B. K., Cranbrook, B.C.: "What remedy is best for corns on poultry?"

Answer.—The writer no doubt means a swelling on the under part of the foot of his bird or birds, which in poultry language is called "bumble-foot." It is generally caused by a bruise to the foot, in most cases inflicted in alighting on the hard ground or on hard boards from too high a perch. Lower the perches and treat the birds affected as follows. If the case has not been left too long, wash the foot with strong vinegar or paint it with tincture of iodine. If the case has been left for some time and pus has formed, open the sore with a clean sharp penknife let out the matter and wash well with carbolyzed water. Then paint the wound and cavity with a solution of nitrate of silver ten grains to one ounce of distilled water. Keep the bird on clean dry straw until better and the wound is healed.

The Early Autumn and Its Work.

By James D. McRae, Burnside, Man.

This time of the year is considered the poultryman's holidays—if there are any. The dangerous time of raising the young chickens is now well over, and they are now rapidly taking on flesh, and the owner is able to tell which ones are developing into correct size and shape. At this period the older fowls are not laying so well. They have done their best earlier in the year, but now are taking a rest. The wheatfields are ripe, and the fowls, if on a farm, will be continually among them, and thus require little or no food. They find plenty of food sufficient for their growth and best condition when they are thus allowed to roam.

The farmer who gives much attention to poultry finds that the principal work of this month is the selection of stock intended for sales, show, and breeders for next season, and the culling out of the undesirable specimens which show extreme disqualification. The work with the latter is in fattening them for table purposes, while the ones which are expected to be found in the yards next season must be properly cared for right along.

A Word About Roosts.

When putting in the roosts in your new poultry house be sure not to make use of the old-fashioned way of putting one above the other on an angle of about 45 degrees. In this way the fowls are led to attempt to get upon the highest roost, and, as it gets full, the weak ones are crowded off and fall to the ground; they begin again to climb up, only to repeat the same performance, until it gets so dark that they stop climbing and rest content upon the lower roost or on the ground under the roost.

In the morning the birds will not go down in the order they came up and from one roost to another, but will fly from the roost on which they have spent the night. By falling from the roost to the ground at night, heavy fowl, especially when very fat or full of eggs, are often crippled in the legs or otherwise injured. Many hens are spoiled in this way. All roosts should be built on the same level and not more than 2½ feet from the ground, and 15 inches apart. Don't forget this when building your poultry house.



Pandora Range

Entirely New

Has been under construction for more than a year—six months were spent in testing and perfecting the range before it was offered for sale.

Is built on entirely new and modern principles from entirely new designs—no old patterns were used to hamper the good working qualities of the new features.

Possesses labor and fuel-saving devices which are entirely new—triple, triangular grates, enameled steel reservoir and special flue construction, are not used in any other make of range.

The fire-box, hot-air flues, body and oven linings, dampers, etc., are improved over old styles and all combine to make a perfect baking oven.

Bold, rich carving extra highly-polished nickeling, heavy leg base and sheet-steel warming closet give the "Pandora" a rich, elegant appearance not seen in old style ranges.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free to any address.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

Pullets for Next Year's Laying.

The advantages of retaining the early pullets for fall and winter egg-production have been repeatedly stated. It is claimed that early pullets will lay in their first year five times as many eggs as old hens. The cost of feed will be practically the same for the pullets as for the hens. The profit from the pullets will be correspondingly greater. The most promising utility-type pullets should be selected now, fed liberally, so that early winter laying may be encouraged, and later on placed in comfortable winter quarters. Transferring mature pullets to a strange pen defers egg-production.

F. C. Hare, chief of the poultry division at Ottawa, in writing about the utility type of fowl for farmers, says: "For poultry farming the utility type of breeding fowl should be selected. This type of fowl can be had in the proper breeds, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. Utility type fowls should be broad, blocky, and of medium size and weight (mature weight—cock, seven to eight and a half pounds; hen, five and a half to seven pounds). The breast should be full, broad and carried well forward. The legs should be set well apart, short, white or yellow in color and without leg or foot feathering. The utility type fowl corresponds to the Shorthorn type in cattle—a square and broad-bodied, low-set fowl."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS

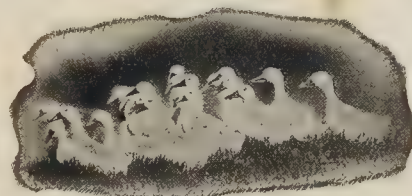
Pick of the season's hatching ready

for shipping now.

Correspondence solicited.

VIRDEN DUCK YARDS,
MENLOVE & THICKENS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. F. C. MENLOVE)
VIRDEN, MAN.

Agent for Cyphers Incubators, Brooders and Supplies.



PROVAN'S Reversible Carriers, FORK and SLINGS

HAVE now become a Standard of Excellence with the Farmers of Canada and the United States. At the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, the only medal and Diploma given on Hay Carriers, Forks and Slings, was awarded to us on these Implements.

Following is a copy of the Judges' Award: **AWARD.** "For open trip hook to receive the sling; automatic clutch, adjustable for size of load desired; ingenious design of stop block, which enables perfect control of carriage; no springs required for locking car which has motion in all directions; compact form of fork which can be tripped in any position; the car is reversible and of double action; for novelty, ingenuity and usefulness. Excellence of material and construction."



Manufactured by

JAS. W. PROVAN, Oshawa, Ont.
Correspondence Solicited. Special Discount for Cash.

SALT SENSE

The fame of Windsor Salt grows steadily. It is the highest grade of pure Salt—no Salt can possibly be purer, whiter, dryer or flakier than Windsor Salt.

WINDSOR SALT

When writing, mention The Farmer.



A Peep into a French Farm Dairy.

A recent issue of the Scottish Farmer contains a racy description of a visit made by a lady correspondent to a French farm when churning was going on:

One fine evening Monsieur Y—and I, out for a bicycle ride, pass a farmhouse in the middle of a field. It has a square garden in front facing the road, and at the side and back a court-yard floored with clayey soil and hemmed in with roughly put up rails. Within this court-yard the farmer and his man are busily engaged in churning, whilst Madame—walks round superintending their operations. "Would you enter?" says Monsieur Y—"Yes, I should like to very much," says I, and he waves his arms to the people round the churn. Immediately a small boy comes running to the road gate to unlock it for us (the farm gates are all locked to keep out the many beggars who infest the district), and we pass in and round the house to see the churn. Madame, short, strong-looking, and sun tanned, receives us graciously, shaking hands and talking volubly. We wish to see the butter. Oh, certainly we may, if we care to wait, but it will not be ready to make for at least an hour. The churning has but lasted one hour yet, and there is much cream in to-day, and she lifts the lid of the churn to let us have a peep. The cream is thick, and clinging in one mass of tiny bubbles, and as I look into the churn I am amazed to see that it is filled to within a foot of the bung hole. The churn is a large horizontal barrel one, and may be used either as a revolving barrel or as a still barrel with revolving dashers. "In hot weather," says Madame, "we turn the barrel, in cold we turn the dashers." She goes on to tell me, in answer to my questions, that the churn will hold over 250 quarts, and 150 lb. of butter may be churned in it easily. I say to myself, mentally, if it were my churn, it should never be used for more than 90 lb. of butter—120 quarts of cream. But, then, I should never expect our men folk to churn more than 40 minutes. Madame does not possess a thermometer, and never regulates temperature, beyond keeping the dairy warm in cold weather by means of a small charcoal portable stove, and churning in the cool morning or evening in summer. Some people in Normandy do use a thermometer, but she has never bothered. While we talk the daughter of the house, tall and straight, with black eyes and wavy hair, walks to and fro washing up milk pots—terrines of rough, hard earthenware—in which the milk has been set two days for creaming. There are 13 of these all in a row, set on a wooden board to keep them off the ground. At one side of the court-yard is a large portable zinc boiler, with a little stove under it, and at another side, conveniently near, a pump with a large tub set under it. Mademoiselle walks to the side of the field and picks a good bunch of nettle tops. After crushing these in her apron she drops them into some warm water, lifted from the boiler into a terrine, then grasping them firmly scrubs round the latter thoroughly. The terrines seem to have been rinsed with cold water before my arrival upon the scene. All that they get after scrubbing with this one lot of warm water is a good rinsing in clean, cold water in the tub under the pump. Having given them this, Mademoiselle ranges them, tilted against the house wall upside down on a rail, which is fixed along about fifteen inches from the wall. Madame, entering the dairy at this stage, I am attracted to see what she is doing. She opens the window and a faint cloud of smoke comes out through it. Wondering at this, I am delighted to be invited to enter and see the cause. The dairy is

small, and fitted with shelves for milk pots all round—many milk pots stand on the floor also—and near some of these latter is a small portable stove, which has been lit to-day to keep up the temperature; these cold east winds take so much heat out of the air, and discourage germ life, so that the milk does not sour readily without some assistance from the heat of the stove.

The churning still continues, and there is no sign of butter, so Madame lets us wander round the farm and see the stock, while she crams, with pellets of barley meal and buttermilk, ten fowls being fattened for market. The farm consists of 42 acres of good, but marshy land. There are 13 cows in milk (and one not milking) in a field seven minutes' walk from the house, and two light horses in another field. Then nearer home five or six adult turkeys, 50 young ones of about six weeks, and 10 just hatched, two fattening pigs, and two younger ones to be fattened later, four or five calves, and a mixed lot of fowls to the number of about 60. The five calves about six weeks old look hungrily up at us as we inspect them. They are tied up in the corners of their square house, and when I ask Madame if she ever loses calves, she nods her head sorrowfully and says yes, about every year some—two have died this year. "What was wrong with them?" "Oh, some 'malade,'" and she lifts her shoulders and spreads her hands, to indicate that she knows not what it was. They were very bad and died. I regret not having enough French to inquire if the "malade" was white scour, and to recommend a dose of castor oil first, and afterwards two or three doses, consisting of a third of a small bottle of "gaseous fluid," at intervals, as a remedy, for I know a place where many calves have been tided over an attack of this nasty complaint by those means. As we approach the house we see that at last the butter has come, and the master is drawing the buttermilk into large wooden pails. He has churned nearly three hours, and during our absence has been obliged to take some of the cream out, because the churn was too full. Now the butter is in a great yellow lump, resting on the dashers as the buttermilk gradually disappears below. Quickly, when all the buttermilk has been drawn, this butter is worked by the dashers in four lots of water successively, each lot consisting of about 50 quarts. In each water the dashers are turned about a minute fairly quickly, so that the butter may be well squeezed and broken against the side of the churn, and the last water is quite clear when the washing is done. Whilst this has been going on Madame, taking a terrine (pot) from the rail and a bunch of nettles from the fence, has well scrub-

MAXWELL'S "Favorite" Churn



Patent Foot and Lever Drive.

Patent Steel Roller Bearings.

Improved Steel Frame.

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish.

Sold by all up-to-date dealers. If not sold by your dealer, write direct to

David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's Ont.

LIST

No.	Holds	Churns
0	6 gal.	1/2 to 3 gal.
1	10 "	1 to 5 "
2	15 "	2 to 7 "
3	20 "	3 to 9 "
4	25 "	4 to 12 "
5	30 "	6 to 14 "
6	40 "	8 to 20 "

The Robert SIMPSON Co. Limited

H. H. FUDGER, PRESIDENT.

J. WOOD, MANAGER.

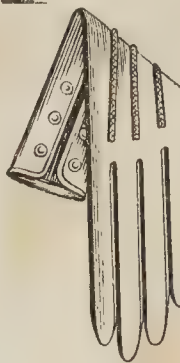
WE ARE MAILING OUR FALL CATALOGUES NOW

A regular encyclopedia of valuable information about proper styles in dress matters and newest ideas for the home. Our handsomely illustrated Fall and Winter Catalogue, just out, will be found most interesting and full of practically profitable price information. We would like every home in Canada to have a copy. Just forward your name and address and let us send you one.

Three Mail Order Specials

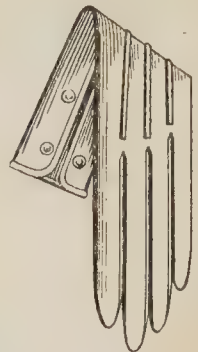
Ladies' Dollar Gloves for 59c.

These Bargains are reserved for our Mail Order Customers. We have secured a large quantity of each line, but cannot guarantee to fill orders received after October 1st, 1903. To be positively sure of getting your share of them, we would advise ordering at once.



No. 1.

Mail Order Extra Special Ladies' French made, real kid Swede Gloves, 3 domes, shades, new champagne, (very popular), modes, beavers, tans, greys and blacks; newest embroidery, no better made, and being made of real kid skin, they look and wear well. Regular \$1.00 Quality and much better than most dollar gloves, until October 1st, 1903, per pair, 59c.



No. 2.

Mail Order Extra Special Ladies' French made Real Kid Gloves, glace finish, 2 domes, black and white only, self, and black or white embroidery. This glove is made of genuine kid skin and will fit, look and wear as well as the most expensive gloves. Regular \$1.00 Quality. Until October 1st, 1903, per pair, 59c.

Men's Dollar Gloves for 59c.

Mail Order Extra Special, Men's Tan, Mocho Gloves, with pure wool fleeced lining, 1 dome fastener, half pique sewn. This glove is made by one of the best Canadian makers, and is an A1 glove in every respect. Regular \$1.00 Quality.

Until October 1st, 1903, per pair 59c.

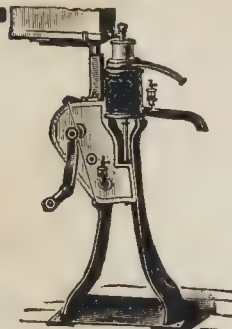


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FARMERS KNOW A GOOD THING

When they see it, which is the reason there is such a large and increasing demand for the

U.S. Cream Separator



The U.S. has many points of superiority, but the following three are sufficient to make it

The Most Desirable to Own:

Clean Skimming—Holds the World's Record.

Safety—All gears entirely enclosed in iron case.

Durability—Most thoroughly and substantially made.

For Manitoba and the West we transfer our Separators from Chicago and Minneapolis, and for the Eastern Provinces from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Hamilton. For further information, write for illustrated catalogues.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

THE HOME MONEY MAKER



Greater and Faster than a Sewing Machine.

Home Industry.

\$12 TO 20 WEEKLY.

EASILY EARNED KNITTING SEAMLESS HOSIERY, etc., for us to sell the London and New York markets. Machines furnished to trustworthy families on trial; easy payments. Simple to operate; knits pair of socks in 30 minutes. Greater and faster than a sewing machine. Write today and start making money; our circular explains all; distance no hindrance. Address

HOME INDUSTRIAL KNITTING MACHINE CO., WINDSOR, ONT.

Operating throughout the United States and Canada.

bed the former with wood ashes and rinsed it with clean water, and also she has brought out from the house a small wooden table and spread over it a very fine wet linen cloth.

Now she stands by the churn with her right hand ready to lift the butter out. But first we must all taste it and pass our opinion on it, so Mademoiselle rushes for the loaf that we may have a small "thumb piece" each. The flavor is very good, but I can detect a slight indication of the butter having been rubbed, which is not surprising, under the circumstances. Color also is good, but the consistency is inclined too much to greasiness. Madame lifts some butter into the prepared pot with her right hand, and this is the only stage at which it is touched by hand. Having carried it to the table, she takes a small flat spoon of boxwood, and lifting the butter in spoonfuls on to the linen, pressing and flattening each bit, she piles it in a round heap. When about half the butter from the churn has been thus piled it begins to dawn on me that it is to be moulded to a special shape with that spoon, for Madame smooths the sides most carefully and presses them in to taper towards the bottom. Finally, when she has done, there is a large mass of butter (about 130 lb., an extra large churning this week, evidently) of the exact shape of the large, strong hamper in which it is to be carried to market; broad and raised on top, tapering towards the bottom; smooth, without a crease in all its surface, it has here and there a drop of clear water trickling down its sides.

The linen cloth is next wrapped round the sides and folded over the top, and the mass of butter dropped into the hamper. To-morrow it is to be conveyed to the market, eight miles off, and sold to a factory owner, who will pay for it and grade it according to its quality, then work it up at his factory with "blender and butter-worker, washing it again with a shower bath of water as it is being worked, and adding dry salt to it. Finally, he will divide it into small packages of 20 to 30 lb., pack it in grease-proof paper in beautiful, clean-looking white willow hampers, and perhaps export it to England. It is ten days since the events described above occurred, and Madame having kindly given me a piece of butter to take home with me, I have kept part of it until now. Though it has not a speck of salt in it, it is as pleasant to-day in flavor as on the day it was made. I thought it better at the end of the week than on the day of making. This week the churning only took an hour and a half. No doubt the fact that the men have to churn so much cream at a time lessens the friction applied by long churning, and hinders the speed of churning from ever being high. Otherwise such work would be disastrous to the quality of the butter.

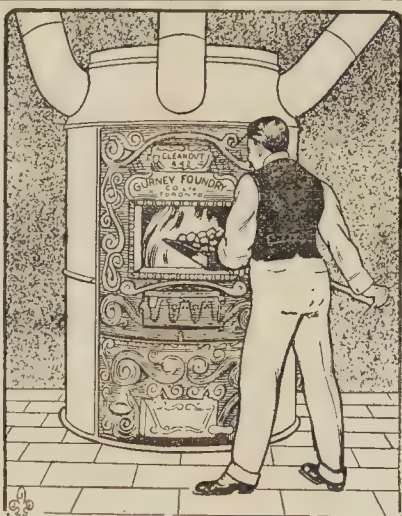
A new creamery is being erected at Carstairs, Alta., by W. Curtis.

J. W. Hart, who for the last few years has been superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, has resigned his position there. He will go to the experiment station at Purdue, Illinois. He has done excellent work during his term at Kingston. Dairy teaching is very much specialized in Purdue College. Mr. Hart will be instructor in dairy manufactures. C. C. Hayden will be instructor in dairy husbandry, and H. A. Hopper and Carl E. Lee will also have specialties in charge, the latter going out to a special district.

It is a fine thing to be an Irish butter maker. The law in England is that butter must not contain more than 16 per cent. of water. It has been over and over again demonstrated that 20 per cent. of water can be mixed with Irish butter. In some parts of England it is quite popular on that account, because it is so easily spread, and of course goes further. In the latest butter legislation over there a patriotic Irishman was chairman of committee and he got the law altered so that a keg of Irish butter can be blended with all the water it will carry, while all other makers must comply with the legal standard.

Lacombe's new creamery has 50 patrons, and is making over 1,500 lbs. of butter per week.

Thirty years ago the first creamery in the world was built near Manchester, Iowa. It was 32 x 16 feet, and it is proposed as nearly as possible to reproduce that primeval structure with its equipment at the coming St. Louis world's fair. The man who made the first butter in that creamery is still alive at the age of 80. His make won prizes at the Philadelphia exhibition in 1876, and it is felt by the butter makers of the great dairy state of Iowa that they can have no more fitting representation of their progress than to show a reproduction of the world's pioneer factory and the portrait of the man who projected it. His name was John Stewart:



Judge a furnace from these two points—the amount of fuel it consumes, and the comfortable warmth at which it keeps your home—and you can't go far wrong. In these two points we claim the highest efficiency for the

Oxford Warm-Air Furnace

It gets more heat out of less fuel than any other furnace on the market, and it gives a more evenly distributed heat throughout the house.

The fire-chamber of the Oxford Furnace is perfectly proportioned to the grate surface thus causing perfect combustion, and producing intense heat, none of the gases escaping un-consumed up the smoke flue. Thus you do not lose any of the energy of your fuel.

The Oxford Furnace may be either brick set or portable, as the illustrations show.

If you have a heating problem let us help you solve it. If your dealer cannot give you full information about the Oxford, write us direct.

**The Gurney Foundry
Co., Limited**
155-157 Lombard Street
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When writing, kindly mention The Farmer.

400,000 Farmers

Scattered all over the world
are finding a

De Laval Cream Separator



The best investment they ever made in dairying.
Might not this be true with you, too?

Let the nearest local agent bring you a machine to see and try for yourself. That is his business. This will cost you nothing. It may save you a great deal. If you don't know the agent send for his name and address—and a catalogue.

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops
248 McDermot Ave.

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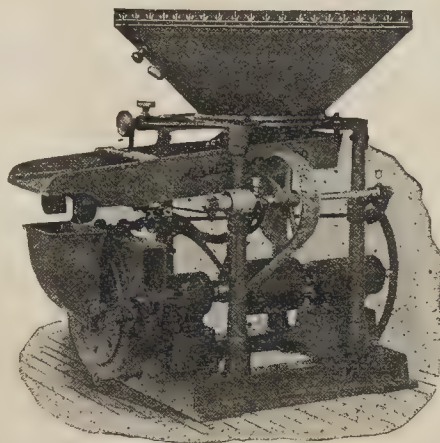
MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS



ANOTHER IMPORTANT SUCCESS.

At the Great Dairy Exhibition held at Reggio-Emilia, Italy, during May, 1903, a *Diploma of Honor* was granted to the MELOTTE Cream Separator—the highest award. This award is further testimony to the merits, of the Melotte, and its superiority over all others. Machines sent on free trial, carriage paid. Price list and names of local agents on application.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., Limited
124 PRINCESS STREET - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



Vessot's "Champion" Feed Mill

Will Grind Feed WELL, FAST and at
the LEAST EXPENSE

We GUARANTEE This

The Champion is built in four sizes, viz.:
9 1/2 in., 11 in., 13 in., and 15 in. Capacity from
5 to 100 bushels per hour.

Write for catalogue, price list and booklet
of testimonials.

S. VESSOT & CO.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS, JOLIETTE, P.Q.

In writing please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazette will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his hand, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

Following is a list of impounded, lost and estray notices compiled since our last number:

Impounded.

Carlowrie, Man.—On Aug. 15, black mare, two years old, with bell on with chain; also bay mare, three white feet, two years; also bay mare, one year, and bay horse colt, one year, white face.—R. D. Smith, 15, 3, 4 east.

Cordova, Man.—On July 20, light bay pony mare, about four years old, dark stripe down back.—Chas. T. Channon, 35, 13, 17w1.

Lumsden, Assa.—Light buckskin pony, aged, blind in both eyes, unbranded.—W. R. Jamieson, 32, 19, 21w2.

Lumsden, Assa.—Red heifer, white spot on forehead, unbranded; also red and white heifer, unbranded.—Silverthorn & Matheson.

Milestone, Assa.—Brown pony mare, about 15 years old, about 600 lbs. weight, white stripe on face, branded running E on right shoulder, right hind foot white.—Thos. A. Wallace, 15, 12, 19w2.

Moosomin, Assa.—Black mare, branded O M on right shoulder, colt sucking; bay mare, left hind foot white, has bell on, colt sucking; bay mare, unbranded, colt sucking; bay mare, unbranded, colt sucking; black gelding, collar marks, unbranded; bay mare, one year old, unbranded; bay mare, one year old, star on head, unbranded, three white feet; bay gelding, stripe on face, left hind foot white; bay mare, two years old, branded V on left hind quarter, has halter on; bay mare, two years old, hind feet white, unbranded; bay mare, two years old, right hind foot white, unbranded.—T. H. Hetcheson, 10, 12, 32w1.

Raymond, Alta.—Blue-roan cow; blue-roan steer; red steer; red heifer, all branded JB monogram on left hip.—W. S. Johnson.

Raymond, Alta.—Large black mare, four years old, branded plus sign on right thigh; small light roan mare, branded 5D with half diamond over on right thigh, has colt halter on; small light roan mare, same brand as last named; roan filly, same brand as last; red steer, one year old, branded D A on right rib and 6 G bar on left rib; bay stud, one year old, branded A3 on left thigh; bay filly, one year old, branded 7HC monogram on left thigh; bay stud, one year old, branded same as last named; black stud, one year old, branded 5 bar C on left thigh; bay filly, one year old, branded flying J over T on right thigh.—W. S. Johnson.

Rosthern, Sask.—White horse, 13 hands high, branded on right shoulder C, reversed C, also 3 D on right hip, has a bell and rope on; bay horse, 13 hands high, branded V T on right shoulder.—J. T. Dyck, 9, 43a, 2w3.

St. Boniface, Man.—On Aug. 16, iron grey mare, branded on left hip.—Lig Gagne.

St. Lazare, Man.—Light bay mare, right hind foot white, white heart shape spot on forehead, and little white spot in left eye, weight about 1,400 lbs. and about 12 years old.—Ovide Guay, 20, 17, 28w1.

Winnipeg, Man.—Bull calf, brindle and white, about seven months, no visible brand.—F. Collins.

Lost.

Indian Head, Assa.—Strayed away on or about 10th of April, bay yearling filly, invisible scar; also light bay broncho, branded D S, scar on knee; also dark bay broncho, branded D S, wild. Suitable reward will be given for any information leading to recovery.—Thos. McLean (Box 856), 18, 16, 13w2.

Landestrew, Assa.—Since May, 1903, black mare, two years, white star on forehead, three feet white; also bay colt, one year old, white star on forehead, not castrated. \$15 reward. John Rathgeber, 10, 23, 30w1.

Lewisville, Alta.—From Red Deer Lake, about 20th Feb. last, sorrel mare, three white legs and white face, about 900 lbs., when last seen had halter on. \$5 reward for recovery.—Herman Ritz.

Lorette, Man.—Black mare, two years old, branded 3 on right shoulder. Last seen about 3rd May. Any information will be thankfully received by Charles Desorey.

Lumsden, Assa.—Bay mare, four years old, since about July 29, star in forehead, white on tip of nose, branded P B on right thigh, had leather halter on with bit attached, weight about 1,200 lbs.—Angus Grant, 24, 20, 22.

Ponoka, Alta.—Bay pony, about 900 lbs., branded double bar on left shoulder, had halter on and rope. \$10 reward for return.—H. E. Manning, 36, 40, 24w4.

Regina, Assa.—Strayed from main line of C. P. R., about four miles west of Regina, one team of mules; one a dark brown male, other a light bay female. Last seen Aug. 9 at Buck Lake.—Robt. Haig, Regina.

Stavelly, Alta.—Bay mare, branded two horizontal bars with half circle above and below on left shoulder, and on left hip a brand resembling arrow point turned downward with half circle above. Had leather halter on; also buckskin gelding, branded S on left shoulder, MB on left hip. \$5 reward in each case.—H. L. Curzon, 8, 15, 26w4.

Wm. Rowles, Lucas, Man., Aug. 26, 1903: "I have to thank the Nor'-West Farmer for inserting a notice of colts lost, which resulted in my finding them after they had been away for ten weeks."

Whitewood, Assa.—Bay mare, four years, branded wine cup, saddle marks.—Jas. Parke.

Whitewood, Assa.—Dark bay mare, five years, both ears cropped, branded P on left shoulder, white on one hind leg.—Alex. Borrock.

Yorkton, Assa.—Strayed from Yorkton, 10 head of horses: Six two-year-olds, one three-year-old, one five-year-old gelding, two yearlings, unbranded; part branded with link O on left shoulder and part branded diamond with S in centre on right shoulder; all but five-year-old and yearlings branded also with combination brand. \$25 reward for information leading to recovery of animals.—E. W. Bull, Saltcoats, Assa.

Estray.

Angus Ridge, Alta.—Red bull, slightly Jersey colored, one year old, no visible brand.—Thos. A. Angus, 4, 45, 23w4.

Angus Ridge, Alta.—Since July 1, black steer, two years old, white face, white under belly, white spot on each hind leg, no visible brands.—Thomas A. Angus, 4, 45, 23w4.

Beaver Lake, Alta.—Since Aug. 6, two chestnut mares, about 1,200 lbs., one branded P S on shoulder, the other branded indistinctly (position not stated), one had bell on, both had leather halters.—Arthur R. Moody, 16, 52, 17w4.

Birtle, Man.—Came on Bird Tail Sioux reserve, about May 1, black horse, small white patch on face; also black horse, star on face; also white horse, branded on right hip; all about 16 hands high.—G. H. Wheatlev, Indian Agent.

Blackfalds, Alta.—Small bluish-grey gelding, about one year old, white stripe on forehead, healed wire cut on near hind leg above hock joint, no perceptible brand.—J. A. Thorp, 34, 39, 27w4.

Broadview, Assa.—Since Aug. 1, bay mare, branded Y.—Magnus Begg, Indian Agent, Crooked Lake.

Crescent Lake, Assa.—Bay gelding, blocky make of broncho, branded running W on right shoulder and M on left shoulder, branded N with quarter circle over on left hind leg; dappled buckskin gelding, blocky make of broncho, branded running W on right shoulder and M on left shoulder; grey mare, blocky make of broncho, branded running W on right shoulder and M on left shoulder, branded N with quarter circle over on left hind leg.—Frank Baines, 20, 3, 23.

Dundurn, Assa.—Bay mare, aged, blind in one eye, branded half circle with figure 2 under on left shoulder.—W. A. Ha'Court.

Fletwode, Assa.—Brown mare, branded J K with a heart design below on left thigh.—Chas. Girard, 24, 11, 4w2.

Grand Coulee, Assa.—Small grey pony, branded E H (E indistinct) on right hip.—John Meyers, 21, 17, 21.

Grenfell, Assa.—Brown horse, aged, white spot on forehead, branded bar A monogram on left hip, marks of harness on back, left heel half white.—John Ingram, 10, 17, 8.

High River, Alta.—A year ago, buckskin cayuse, about seven years old, branded reversed E with quarter circle over on left shoulder.—W. H. Short.

Hillesden, Assa.—Since Aug. 11, white pony, brown ears, branded 136 on right hip and B on back, brown mark by tail.—Albert Dash, 2, 15, 6w2.

Kutawa, Assa.—Bay pony gelding, about 10 years old, star on forehead, split ears, indistinct brand on nigh shoulder, branded O on nigh hip, white hind foot.—W. B. H. Robinson.

Llewellyn, Assa.—Since Aug. 7, bay mare, 900 lbs., branded reversed GJ monogram on left shoulder, has halter and broken rope on, hobbles.—P. Jones.

Milestone, Assa.—Since August 10, bay mare, about six years old, about 900 lbs., has halter on, branded lazy N on left hip and W and another brand undecipherable on left shoulder.—G. W. McGillivray, 20, 14, 19w2 (Buck Lake).

Moosomin, Assa.—Since Aug. 3, red bull calf.—Wm. Heaton, 34, 13, 31.

Moosomin, Assa.—Bay horse, about two and a half years old, white face, hind feet white.—James Smith.

Moosomin, Assa.—Since Aug. 3, red and white cow; red and white steer, about 10 months old.—Wm. Heaton, 34, 13, 31.

New Hope, Assa.—Bay broncho colt, branded on shoulder, leather halter on and rope attached.—T. A. Anderson, 6, 8, 8w2.

Ponoka, Alta.—Roan pony stallion, about two years old, about 700 lbs., branded CC PP monograms on right hind leg.—J. R. Deyo.

Qu'Appelle (Fort), Assa.—About Aug. 1, roan cow, about six years old, unbranded, has red bull calf at foot.—John Messner, 24, 22, 15w2.

Strassburg, Assa.—Since Aug. 19, red cow, wire ring in right ear, horns cut off, had leather halter on, with about six feet of rope.—Karl Moller, 14, 24, 22w2.

Strathcona, Alta.—Buckskin mare, about 900 lbs., branded A1 on right hip; mare, 900 lbs., branded quarter circle on right shoulder; brown mare, brand resembling figure 5 on left shoulder, about 950 lbs.—J. Gourlay.



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ABORTION IN COWS.



ABORTION consists in expulsion of the offspring before it can live independent of the dam. Abortion, when not due to specific causes, results from blows, injuries, poisonous blood disorders, exposure to cold, sudden excitement, anger, odors

from slaughter houses, or from other animals similarly affected, purgatives and improper nutrition. Smut, ergot and decomposed materials of any kind, when taken as food often cause abortion.

Anaemia, another word for poverty of the blood, is probably the most common cause. Coarse, innutritious food reduces the vitality of the dam, the circulation is sluggish, the blood supplied to the calf, colt, lamb or pig is deficient in quantity and poor in quality.

These conditions above are often sufficient to cause a cow to lose her calf or a mare to lose her foal and if aided by excitement, a physic, a fall or a chill abortion is almost sure to follow. In all animals carrying young good nutritious food must be supplied to nourish dam and foetus. Tonics are required, and quiet, clean quarters must be provided, and grain or hay affected with smut or containing ergot must be avoided.

Anaemia, being one of the most common causes for abortion in animals, is not easily noticeable. Animals showing extreme debility of the muscular system, becoming easily exhausted upon slight exertion are generally anaemic, and no better tonic can be applied than Dr. Hess Stock Food. It contains the tonics and salts of iron essential for the improvement of impoverished blood.

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\$10.00 REWARD

Strayed from St. Ambrose, Man., one white pony mare, halter on with bit attached, branded 5 on left hip, W on right hip, W on chest, AP on right shoulder; one 2-year-old colt, bay, right hind foot white; one year-old colt, roan. Address John St. Godard, St. Ambrose P.O., Man.

LOST

From Galician settlement, north of Shoal Lake, Man., about April 15, one bay mare about nine years old, weight about 1,000 lbs., white face, two front feet and nigh hind foot white. Black horse, four years old, wall eyed, four white feet, weight about 1,000 lbs., white face, had halter and rope on when lost. \$10.00 reward will be given for recovery of same. W. J. Stevens, Hamiota, Man.

\$100.00 REWARD

One hundred dollars reward for the recovery of eight head of cattle lost or stolen May 12, 1903. One red heifer in calf; one roan heifer; two spotted heifers, red and white, two years old, point cut off the left ear of each one and branded R on left hip; one roan steer; one red steer; one red heifer; and one red heifer with white stripe on back and tail white—yearlings. W. B. Rowan, Minnola, Man.

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September 8, 1903.

In the latter end of August the weather was very tantalizing, but the first week of September has over most of the country been very favorable to all kinds of harvest work. Yesterday there was a regular down-pour all over the country that will delay stook threshing for some days. We know men who, while depending on stook threshing, still kept on stacking all they could, and already the wisdom of their plan is demonstrated. A thresher is always glad to find a customer with a dozen dry stacks and will do his best to please him. In any season stacking, as far as possible, will be found a prudent policy, and we hope the hint will be taken as a safeguard against capricious weather.

The alternate rain and sunshine of the third week of August has caused considerable delay in both cutting and threshing besides a little sprouting, and there are also signs of smut, but not serious. So far we hear nothing definite of injury by frost during the recent cold spell.

Wheat.

Latest advices from all over show the yield full of promise. Indian Head reports the best crops in its history, and this will most likely be true of a good deal of the Territories, though late ripening and frost may discount this promise. Threshing is well started at several early points, but elsewhere it has barely begun.

On outside markets there have been little spurts and declines influenced very much by the weather which in the spring wheat states has been very unsettled and kept back all field work. The delay in deliveries of new wheat due to this cause has stiffened the price of all wheat in sight. The actual values on American markets have suffered very little change. This morning's markets opened as follows: Minneapolis, Sept., 82½c.; Duluth, Sept., 82½c.; Dec., 80½c.; Chicago, Sept., 80½c.; Dec. 82½c. to 82½c.

Manitoba markets have been dull and quiet, the limited movement of new wheat, due to unfavorable weather, having a good deal to do with this. In the end of last week 86c. was the highest figure for No. 1 hard spot wheat, and 84½c. for No. 1 northern. To-day, spot wheat opened at 86c. and closed at 87 for 1 hard; for delivery last half September 1 hard 86½, October 84½; 1 northern, 1½ less and 2 northern 3½c. less than 1 hard.

Winnipeg inspection for the month of August: Wheat, No. 1 hard, 345 cars old grain, no new; No. 1 northern, 208 old, 5 new; No. 2 northern, 78 old, 3 new; No. 3 northern, 86 old; No. 4, 11 old; inferior grades, 14. Total, 750 cars.

Oats—No. 1, 23; No. 2, 46; inferior grades, 10.

Barley—18 cars.

Flax, 4 cars.

Total inspections, 851.

Of these 809 were on C. P. R. and 42 on C. N. R.

For the first week of September inspections were: No. 1 hard, 75 cars; No. 1 northern, 264; No. 2 northern, 20; No. 3 northern, 4; inferior grades, 17. Total wheat, 380. Of these, 370 cars were new wheat. Oats, 10; barley 3. Total, 393 cars, of which 243 were on C. P. R. and 150 on C. N. R.

Oats.

One car of new has sold for 27c. at Winnipeg. Old are worth 30c. to 32c., according to quality. Not much movement.

Barley.

Is worth 32c. to 34c. at Winnipeg. The high price of feed will keep it from going lower.

Flour.

There has been an advance of 5c. on all qualities. Best patents, \$2.20.

Feed.

Bran, \$16; shorts, \$18; oat chop, \$22; barley chop, \$16.

Beef.

Range cattle are now freely moving eastward. Good cattle are worth 3½c. at Winnipeg. Veal, dressed, 6½c. to 8½c., according to quality.

Mutton.

Stands at 4c.

Pork.

The price for choice weights is unchanged at 6c.

Hides.

Prices stand at about 6½c. for best hides, but dealers say this is higher than the outside markets will bear.

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GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

S. SPINK

Butter.

There is a good movement in creamery butter, and the prices being offered are about 17½c., with 18½c. and 19c. for creamery prints. Dairy butter shows a fair amount offering, with prices for round lots at about 11c. to 12c. net, Winnipeg, with an occasional 13c. for extra choice. Good prints as high as 17c.

Cheese.

There is a limited amount of cheese being placed upon the market, and prices are firm at 10c. to 10½c.

Eggs.

The supply of eggs has dropped off considerably and prices are a little weak at about 15c.

British Dairy Imports.

Reports of the imports of butter and cheese into Great Britain for the half year ending June 30th, 1903, show a total of 1,949,133 cwt. of butter, an increase of 20,000 swts. over the same period of 1902 and 84,000 cwt. over the same six months of 1901. For the month of June alone it was 349,864 cwt., about 21,000 cwt. less than the June previous.

Of cheese the imports for June, 1903, were 234,937 cwt., an increase of 77,000 cwt. over 1902. For the six months of 1903 the total cheese imported was 863,864 cwt., which was 45,700 cwt. more than in 1902 and 36,000 cwt. less than in 1901.

Brodie & Prince's private creamery at Didsbury, Alta., now has 76 patrons and is making 3,000 lbs. of butter per week. Last year was the first season for this factory, and so successful was it that it turned out 60,000 lbs. of butter.

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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

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To Winnipeg (unless called for at office of publication), \$1.50.

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Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 12c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application. All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

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Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.



WINNIPEG, SEPT. 5, 1903.

FREIGHT RATE ON GRAIN.

As a matter of especial interest at this time of the year we give herewith a complete table of the freight rates on wheat from all points in Manitoba and the Territories to Fort William. This table covers both the C.P.R. and C.N.R. lines and is based upon their official circulars. The rate given is for 100 lbs.

In each grouping of stations which we have made the station farthest west is included at the rate stated as being in force for that part of the road. "Brandon to Griswold, 17 cents," for example, means that the rate from Griswold and all points between there and Brandon is 17 cents, although Brandon, coming in the group "Burnside to Brandon, 16 cents," pays only the latter sum.

On both roads the freight will be charged according to the weight at Port Arthur. If the car weighs less than the specified minimum weight, then that minimum weight will be charged for.

The Canadian Northern rate, which for the past year and a half has been two cents less than that of the C. P. R., has at the commencement of this month been again cut down two cents more. This makes it four cents below the rate charged by the C. P. R., as will be seen by comparing figures for Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Carman and Hartney. The new rate on the C.

N. R. has been made in accordance with the company's contract with the provincial government.

When this rate was first announced a few days ago some papers stated that it was a ten cent rate on all points west as far as Brandon. This is incorrect, as the ten cent rate applies only to Winnipeg and points farther east.

We give below the entire classification of shipping points on both roads:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Main line—	Cts. per 100 lbs.
Beausejour to Winnipeg .. .	14
Winnipeg to Burnside .. .	15
Burnside to Brandon .. .	16
Brandon to Griswold .. .	17
Oak Lake to Broadview .. .	18
Broadview to Qu'Appelle .. .	19
Qu'Appelle to Moose Jaw .. .	20
Moose Jaw to Parkbeg .. .	21
Parkbeg to Swift Current .. .	22
Swift Current to Maple Creek .. .	23
Maple Creek to Kininvie .. .	24
Kininvie to Gleichen .. .	25
Gleichen to Calgary .. .	26
Teulon branch—	
Winnipeg to Stonewall .. .	15
Stonewall to Teulon .. .	16
Selkirk branch—	
Winnipeg to West Selkirk .. .	15
Emerson branch—	
Winnipeg to Emerson .. .	15
Manitoba and South Eastern branch—	
Winnipeg to end of track .. .	15
Pembina branch—	
Winnipeg to Thornhill .. .	15
Thornhill to Boissevain .. .	16
Boissevain to Whitewater .. .	17
Whitewater to Medora .. .	18
Snowflake branch—	
Wood Bay to Mowbray .. .	16
Waskada branch—	
Deloraine to Lyleton .. .	18
South-western branch—	
Winnipeg to Carman and St. Claude .. .	15
St. Claude to Carroll .. .	16
Pipestone branch—	
Souris to Arcola .. .	18
Souris branch—	
Brandon to Menteith Junction .. .	17
Menteith Junction to Frobisher .. .	18
Frobisher to Estevan .. .	19
Manitoba & North-Western branch—	
Portage la Prairie to Macdonald .. .	15
Macdonald to Minnedosa .. .	16
Minnedosa to Newdale .. .	17
Newdale to Saltcoats .. .	18
Saltcoats to Yorkton .. .	19
Great North West Central branch—	
Chater to Rapid City .. .	17
Rapid City to Miniota .. .	18
Forrest Extension—	
Forrest to Carnegie .. .	17
Carnegie to Lenore .. .	18
Wellwood branch—	
Macgregor to Brookdale .. .	16
Pasqua branch—	
Pasqueto to North Portal .. .	20
Prince Albert branch—	
Regina to Disley .. .	20
Disley to Findlater .. .	21
Findlater to Aylesbury .. .	22
Aylesbury to Girvin .. .	23
Girvin to Bladworth .. .	24
Bladworth to Hanley .. .	25
Hanley to Saskatoon .. .	26
Saskatoon to Hague .. .	27
Hague to Roddick .. .	28
Roddick to Prince Albert .. .	29
Edmonton branch—	
Calgary to Crossfield .. .	27
Crossfield to Bowden .. .	28
Bowden to Ponoka .. .	29
Ponoka to Edmonton .. .	30
Macleod branch—	
Dunmore to Burdette .. .	24
Burdette to Lethbridge .. .	25
Lethbridge to Macleod .. .	26
Macleod to Cowley .. .	27
Calgary to Macleod .. .	27

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Effective after September 1st, 1903.

Main line—	Cts. per 100 lbs.
Winnipeg and points east .. .	10
Winnipeg to Ridgeway (two sidings west of Portage la Prairie) .. .	11
Ridgeway to McCreary .. .	12
McCreary to Makinak .. .	13
Makinak to Cowan .. .	14
Cowan to Swan River .. .	15
Delta branch—	
Portage la Prairie to Delta .. .	11

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THE ADULTERATION OF MANITOBA WHEAT.

Within the last few days this country has been visited by representatives of Chambers of Commerce, gathered from nearly all points of the British Empire. At Montreal a good many questions of Imperial interest were brought up for discussion, and one day a Bristol, Eng., miller named Humphries took the opportunity to air his views on the grades of Manitoba wheat as that product is offered upon the English markets. He intimated that there is a nigger in the fence somewhere that he is very anxious to definitely locate. Everyone interested in the progress of the West and the sale of its leading product is naturally as anxious to find out and rectify abuses in our export trade as this miller can be, and had he brought up anything about which he could supply reliable information we would have welcomed him as a benefactor. The man who can show a weakness in our business methods which it is in our power to remedy is our true friend.

But there are other sources of information on this subject to whose views we have in the past confidently pointed our readers, and these men by anticipation flatly contradict the statements which Mr. Humphries has been most anxious to publish in his address at Montreal and in his interviews with newspaper reporters at Winnipeg.

"Manitoba Wheat Adulterated," is the heading of one of these interviews, and in speaking of the purchases of the old country millers, he is reported as follows:

"If they buy a shipment to No. 1 hard Manitoba, as alleged by the certificate that accompanies it, they are liable to get No. 2 northern or a grade or two lower, and the only satisfaction they can get from the broker is a reference to the certificate."

One object of his visit here is to get reliable samples by which to test his purchases.

Now it is absolutely certain that certified samples of all our standard grades have been forwarded to all the principal ports in Great Britain by means of which the members of the grain exchanges at all these ports can know to a certainty whether the bulk cargoes they buy are equal to the standard they contract for. Yet, according to Mr. Humphries' Montreal speech, he must never have heard of these certified samples and has come here to seek what he could have seen for the asking at his own city.

This allegation of adulteration in transit is an old thing and has been pretty well cornered already. Three months ago, when the Montreal Grain Exchange wished to amend the Grain Inspection Act so as to permit of seaboard inspection of Manitoba wheat, the committees of those English grain exchanges, as with one voice declared that they were entirely satisfied with the grain they had bought on Winnipeg inspection, and strongly opposed to any change on that point. The secretary of the Corn Exchange of Bristol, Mr. Humphries' own city, sent a copy of their own resolution on this point as follows:

"That the existing inspection of Manitoba grain is satisfactory to importers here and a protest is hereby made against seaboard inspection being substituted for Manitoba inspection."

The New York purchasers of Manitoba wheat for European trade spoke equally strongly in favor of the quality

of wheat handled by them under Winnipeg inspection, and the very same paper in which Mr. Humphries has made his strongest charges against the integrity of our exports contains statements voluntarily made only last week in Winnipeg by two gentlemen of the highest standing in the grain trade of London and Bristol, in which they directly contradict Mr. Humphries on the very point about which he appears most emphatic. J. H. Mullins, of Bristol, a member of one of the largest milling firms in Britain, a firm that handles 150,000 bushels weekly, says that during the last three years they have not had one complaint to make of the Manitoba inspection of wheat, and he regrets exceedingly that any one should have taken exception to the present system of grading, as he considers it quite satisfactory. I. C. Pillman, of Mark Lane, London, another visiting delegate, says "No. 1 hard wheat on a Manitoba certificate is as readily accepted on our exchange as a Bank of England note." He has never heard of anyone being dissatisfied with wheat sold on certificate.

It is certainly surprising to find this Bristol alarmist flatly contradicted here in Manitoba by two of his brother delegates, either of whom is in a much more extensive way of business than he is known to be.

Just at this point we get a clue which will perhaps furnish a key to the business problem which Mr. Humphries wants to clear up. In his latest published statement he drops one-half of his case, but goes on to say "samples of various grades in commerce on our side bear out my contention that something goes on which has a tendency to injure the reputation of Manitoba wheat."

Now there are two ways of selling Manitoba wheat. The sellers on this side invariably sell on certificate all that is good enough to take a certificate here at Winnipeg. What is not counted good enough to sell in that way, scoured wheat, for example, and similar commercial grades, is sold by sample. Consignors here register a private sample of such grain upon the old country exchanges and then sell to fill the requirements of this sample, and there is no law to prevent a dealer on any exchange from buying on certificate and selling the same grain again on sample. He may try to pass a 1 northern for 1 hard, or he may sell on sample any other grade of wheat. The purchaser with his eyes open purchases according to the sample of grain before him, and it is purely a question between the dealer and his customer whether the bulk will equal the sample. It is just on these samples of so-called "Manitoba hard" that a world of talk has been wasted both here and in England. When a man sells that kind of wheat for more than it is worth he naturally wants to find a scapegoat. The nigger which Mr. Humphries has come so far to hunt will be found just at this point.

—Alex. Longmuir, who has farmed at Wellwood, Man., for the last 15 years, has just sold out and gone back to Scotland. He got \$12,000 for his farm, crops and outfit, and has several thousands more salted down in the shape of mortgages and land still unsold. He put in his first crop with an ox and a cow and has accumulated the rest since by combined industry and good fortune.

—Geo. Hope, of Carberry, sent over by the government to Scotland a few months ago as one of the farmer missionaries, has reached home. He reports that crops all over Britain; so far as he saw them, were foul with yellow mustard. June was a dry month, the grain stood still, but the weeds grew. Mr. Hope has a very poor opinion of their farming equipments and actually saw a plow with a wooden mould-board. It is a curious fact that though Canadian and American farming implements and machinery are rapidly coming into use with them, there is hardly such a thing known here as an old country farming implement or machine. They are going dead slow, and are scarcely yet aware of the fact.

TERRITORIAL ROADS.

Few people will deny that in framing the legislation of the province of Manitoba and organizing the governmental machinery no attempt at originality was made and that the tendency was rather to adopt *holus bolus* the practice of the older provinces, particularly Ontario. Our legislators are not altogether to blame for this. Most of us originally hailed from Eastern Canada and might naturally be expected to take more kindly to old established and familiar laws than to any that might be evolved by our representatives. Politically, therefore, this course was expedient, but from a point of view of statesmanship it was bad. The Territorial legislature has not been as flagrant an offender in this respect. An honest attempt has generally been made to meet the peculiar problems of the West by legislation fitted to the case, often more or less unique in its character. There is one fundamental difference between the colonization of the East and of the West, namely, that settlement in the East preceded means of communication, while in the West we generally had railways and a network of highways before any district was populated. It is particularly with the latter means of communication that we propose to deal in this article.

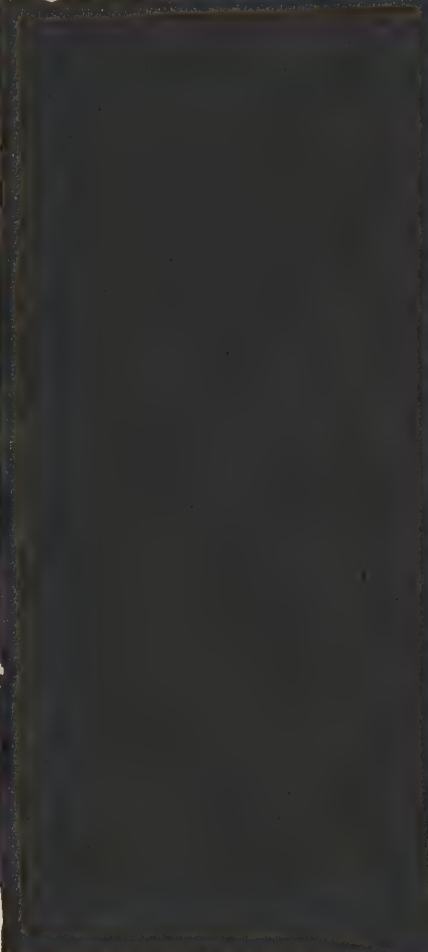
We stated above that preceding colonization in the West there has been a network of highways. We should add, "on paper." The evolution of the road in Ontario is an interesting study. The old travelled trail, selected by the men who travelled over it and naturally were careful to locate it in the best possible places, usually became the King's highway after survey. In the West it is different. Here a thoughtful and paternal government provided us with roads on paper after the checker-board system and those roads we are compelled to use when settlers arrive and fence off the old trespass trails located in the most convenient places by men who "knew" and who had travelled the country through a series of wet and of dry seasons. While the dry seasons and the consequent stagnation of colonization were upon us the shoe did not pinch, but the wet condition of the country and the rapid fencing up of most of these trails has brought about a state of affairs which in some parts of the country borders on the intolerable and now affords an opportunity for the Territorial government to deal in a practical and common sense manner with a condition of affairs that absolutely *must* be remedied within a reasonable time.

When making representations to individual members of the assembly on this subject, the settler is met with the argument that the government has no money wherewith to repair roads and construct public works. This is no argument at all. The roads generally do not need repairing. They simply should not be there at all. If one of our "checkerboard" roads goes through the middle of a slough or pot hole the proper remedy would seem to be to change the location through expropriation of adjoining lands. Does any sane person contend that the original intention of laying out road allowances was that these should develop into highways in their original location whether they led over cutbanks or into bottomless bog holes? Surely, we must give our Dominion representatives credit for some grain of common sense and the general knowledge that the surface of the West is not like the proverbial pancake, and rather give them the benefit of believing that those road allowances were merely set apart in order to reserve a certain area of land in connection with each section surveyed, to be utilized as a road, if practicable, or to be exchanged for a similar area in a more favorable location. Where vested interests have to be contended with complications may arise, but, as a general rule, the cost of a partly new location of a road will only amount to a fraction of the cost of construction and maintenance for a number of years of the same road in a location which was never intended to be utilized as a highway.

As a general proposition it may be stated that roads should be located on

the ground before settlement gets to be sufficiently dense to place unnecessary difficulties in the way, and where this has been unfortunately neglected the best bargain possible should be made with property owners to secure a location which will require less "fixing and mending" than is now bestowed upon the average travelled trail, particularly in Alberta. Thousands of dollars are wasted here annually in repairing and grading up impossible bog holes where no amount of such work will ever make a decent road, while excellent locations immediately adjoining which could be obtained for a ten dollar bill and the cost of moving a few panels of wire fence are being grazed by live stock. In many cases the owners would gladly give the land free of charge or at least sell it for a nominal sum. Where the owner refuses, we have an Expropriation Ordinance to fall back upon, and the government should have enough backbone to bring the machinery of this law into effect even at the risk of inflicting a hardship upon one individual for the benefit of the many.

When the Expropriation Ordinance was introduced in the Legislative Assembly it was



of the Public Works Ordinance. Sections are now repealed and a new ordinance enacted. Provision is made for the construction of government ditches whenever the Commissioner deems it of public benefit. The cost of the ditch is proportioned among the properties benefited. Notice of the proposed construction is published in a newspaper and twenty days allowed in which any person affected by the assessment may appeal to a judge of the supreme court. Every parcel of land shown by the engineer's report to be benefited shall bear a portion of the cost of construction. Provision is also made for the construction of private ditches. The ordinance applies to all government ditches, the construction of which is not completed at the time of the passing of the ordinance. Very inadequate provisions have hitherto existed on the subject of drainage, an operation so essential to a good road. It is to be hoped that this feature of road making will in the future receive the attention it merits.

We are aware that in discussing roads The Nor'-West Farmer is touching delicate ground and some of our readers who may happen to disagree with our views might accuse us of "rushing in where angels fear to tread." If so, let them not be backward in stating their views, to which we will be glad to give space in our columns. The problem is

one of the most serious confronting the West and probably the only solution is the consummation of the scheme for some sort of municipal or county organization foreshadowed by Premier Haultain in his last budget speech, which, of course, would involve the adoption by the government of a policy of decentralization in the matter of public works administration.

THE LAW REGARDING LIEN NOTES.

In our legal department there will be found an enquiry as to the matter of liens against live stock. It will be noticed that in the reply given our solicitor states that it is not necessary to register a lien note against animals, and that the honesty of the man from whom he buys, based upon that individual's knowledge of the case, is the only guarantee available to a purchaser that live stock which he is buying have absolutely no encumbrance against them. This reply is based upon the Lien Notes Ordinance of Manitoba; and the law which obtains in the Territories is practically the same.

From the number of cases which have come to our notice in which trouble through lien notes upon animals has been involved, we are convinced that the law in regard to this matter is in need of revision. It not infrequently occurs that after an animal has been sold and re-sold two or three times, the holder of a lien note turns up with a claim, equal perhaps to the value of the animal against whose title it is placed. The holder of the animal must either pay the amount of the note or give up possession of his beast. If he is fortunate enough to have purchased it from some person who is still in the district, and that person is worth the amount of the lien, he has recourse against the seller. If that man has purchased from somebody else who is financially responsible and to be found, he may also claim redress, and so on until the man who gave the note is reached or some seller proves to be either too dishonest or too poverty-stricken to make compensation. In most of these cases the original giver of the note has in the meantime gone off for his health and some honest but unsophisticated settler becomes the real loser of the amount, together with any costs which may have been involved.

In view of the injustices which thus so often attend the operation of this law in actual practice, there is considerable argument in favor of making it compulsory that all liens, in order to hold good after the sale of an animal has taken place, must be registered in the department to which this matter would naturally fall. There can be no reason for having such a note registered in any place where the holder of it is satisfied the giver does intend to sell the animal, and in some cases it would no doubt be preferable to both parties that it should not be the expense and publicity of having such a document registered.

But such a law would provide in all cases the risk of the honesty of the giver of a mortgage upon an animal fall upon the man in whose possession the mortgage was drawn and not upon the unsuspecting person who, perhaps, had been misled by misrepresentation, and who had to buy such

stock.

A DOMINION DIVISION FOR GOOD ROADS.

In this issue we print an editorial headed "Territorial Roads," which deals with the necessity for a more practical provision for roads in many parts of the West than at present prevails. Since that article was written we have received information that a deputation is to wait upon the Dominion government in a few days to urge upon them the necessity of creating a Good Roads Division in one of the government departments. The National Good Roads Bureau of the U.S. government is, we understand, doing very good service, and there is no doubt that a division of our own government, in competent hands, could do a good deal both in the way of showing the benefits of road improvement and in bringing the opinion of experts to the solution of the difficulties in connection with good roads which present themselves in many parts of the Dominion.

Resolutions asking the government to establish this division have been passed by a number of the large Canadian cities, Winnipeg amongst the number, as well as by a number of the county councils of Ontario.

—While a farmer residing north of Wetaskiwin was loading a gun intended to shoot a chicken hawk it went off and killed his 7-year-old son, who was sitting at the other side of the room. Such deaths are far more distressing than any due to ordinary disease, and yet how easily they might sometimes be avoided.

—A sad accident in which two men lost their lives has just occurred at Brandon. Wm. Curle, of Aikenside, and Richard Chambers, Brandon, were taking a brand new threshing engine over one of the bridges across the Assiniboine river when it broke through and fell into the water, burying the men beneath it. A by-law provides for laying extra planks on the bridge when a threshing engine is crossing it, but this precaution was unfortunately overlooked in this case. Both men were married and had families.



Love is sometimes a hard task-master. He drives women to tasks beyond their strength and lays heavy burdens on their shoulders. Love of husband, love of family, forces many a woman day by day to labor for the home when aching back and throbbing head make her utterly unfit for household duties.

Weak, nervous women who suffer from headache, backache, bearing-down pains and other consequences of womanly disease, can be completely cured by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"About two years ago I was taken sick and it seemed as if I had no nerves at all," writes Mrs. P. Woodbeck, of Delray, Mich. "Could not work an hour in the day without being tired out. I doctored first with one physician, then with another, but did not receive any benefit. One would say one thing and the next something else. I had almost given up when I thought your medicine might help me, so I wrote to you asking what to do. You advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I did so and could see a difference right away. I only took four bottles in all and felt better than I had in a long time. Can work all day now and not feel tired as I would in an hour before taking your treatment. I think it is the only medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure dizziness and sick headache.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Permit to Cut Timber.

Farmer, Oakland, Man.: "1. I want a permit to cut tamarac fence poles at a point in the Swan River country. To whom should I apply 2. Does the railway reserve a certain area for timber on each side of the right of way?"

Answer.—1. Write the government agent at Dauphin stating your object. He will give you an application form. You will have to pay a cent each for the poles 7 ft. long and not more than 5 inches thick at the small end. 2. We have never heard that they had any such rights.

Peace River District.

Young Farmer, Silver Creek, Man.: "1. How far is Peace River from Edmonton? 2. Could a young man going there get work at farming or ranching? 3. What wages are paid? 4. Are there many homesteads in the district?"

Answer.—1. About 400 miles. 2. He could likely get employment of some kind. 3. We could not say. 4. The country is made up of homesteads. The letter by F. N. Lawrence, Vermillion, appearing on page 950 will no doubt give some further idea of the amount of settlement there.

Farm Elevator.

W. J. M., Solsgirth, Man.: "About what would be the cost of a small farm elevator with a capacity of about eight or ten thousand bushels? Would it be more expensive than a flat granary? If so, is the increased cost justified by the advantage in handling grain? Dimensions and estimates of lumber and material required would be welcome information."

Answer.—There are a few such granaries in the country, but at time of writing we are not very well aware of the amount of satisfaction which they give their owners. It must, of course, cost more to put up and equip such a building than is the case in erecting an ordinary granary. Perhaps some of the farmers who own these farm elevators will favor us with the necessary information and advice.

Pump—Keeping Potatoes—Wild Oats.

A. M., Virden, Man.: "I would be glad if any of your readers would tell a new settler how to prevent a well and pump from freezing in the winter. The well and pump is very exposed and the well is boarded up two feet from the ground. 2. How to keep potatoes during winter, having no cellar. 3. How to get rid of wild oats in a field of wheat."

Answer.—1. We shall probably have an article on the winter care of pumps in an early issue.

2. Experience from our readers on this point will be welcome.

3. If bad enough to warrant doing so, the surest way of getting rid of wild oats in a crop of wheat is to cut the crop before the oats have commenced to ripen and use it for hay. If the oats have ripened in the field, most of them will have shelled upon the ground before the wheat was at all fit to cut. In such a case it would pay to disk the land at once and probably some of these would grow this fall and be killed by the winter frosts. The only crop which should ever be sown upon a field from which one hopes to eradicate wild oats is either a hoed crop or else barley, millet, rape, or something else which can be cut green.

Book on Swine.

Ariel, Virden, Man.: "What is a good treatise on hog raising?"

Answer.—"Swine Husbandry," by F. D. Coburn, price \$1.50, from this office.

Protecting Asparagus in Winter.

Esterhaz, Wapella, Assa.: "1. What would be the best dressing to put on a bed of asparagus to preserve it through the winter? 2. What is a recipe for making good plain yellow soap?"

Answer.—1. Except for the sake of manuring, some gardeners do not cover at all. Well managed covering will ensure a rather earlier start next spring. Clear the ground now and spread over it three or four inches of good half rotted manure. Later in the season cover that with six inches of rough manure. In spring begin by stripping off the rough manure. When the ground thaws dig in the first layer of manure.

2. Probably some of our lady readers will give us their best recipes.

Grass — Fruit Bushes—Sussex Cattle.

F. P. D., Battleford, Sask.: "I wish to make a pasture upon a piece of land which is loam with clay subsoil and is rather stony. I do not want to break it if it can be avoided. Which is the best way to proceed and what is the best kind of grass to sow? In England we used to sow grass and clover on old pastures to improve them. Would that do here? 2. Where can I get some fruit trees suitable for this country, such as apples, plums, gooseberries, currants, and strawberry plants? 3. Do you know if the Sussex breed of cattle has been tried in Canada?"

Answer.—1. Sowing grass seed upon our unbroken prairie sod is generally a good deal of a venture, but where such ground is properly broken you should have good success by sowing with brome grass, timothy, or western rye grass.

2. Write H. L. Patmore, Brandon.

3. They have never been imported or tried in at least more than a rare case.

Plans for Root House Wanted.

Roots, Virden, Man.: "Could you give me plans or information as to the building of a root house—one that can be used in winter and be built where, owing to water in the spring and sometimes in the fall, I cannot dig out for more than two feet? Perhaps some of your readers have had some experience with a root house of this kind. If so, I shall be pleased to have them tell through your columns how they built it, and also how the roots kept in it. I might add that I have not a building where I could build it to or under."

Answer.—The answer to this question would depend somewhat upon the material available. If a stone wall were used it would be necessary to strip it up side and put boards on these strips as to keep the roots away from the wall. We think that in using any of wall it would pay very well to bank of horse manure around the side. This is a very slow conductor of heat and cold and will largely be the effect of a cold spell. It is important that all parts of the roots be made so as to afford protection between its different material.

A

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portant to state that these outbreaks are, as a general thing, put a stop to by natural enemies. Amongst these, some of the most efficient are small active parasitic insects of the hymenopterous genus, *Aphidius*, which fly about among the colonies of slow-moving plant-lice and lay their eggs in them. These hatch and the grubs feed inside their victims and destroy them. Infested plant-lice become swollen and hard, and subsequently the parasites emerge through a hole on the back, or, others of the genus *Praon*, coming out beneath the body, spin their cushion-shaped cocoons by which the dead plant-lice remain attached to the plant. In addition to these, several kinds of lady-bird beetles destroy vast numbers, both as perfect beetles and when in the dark-colored crocodile-like larval form. These lady-bird beetles are oval in shape, flat beneath, and on their red or yellowish rounded backs bear two or more black spots. These well known beneficial insects are so frequently misjudged in their friendly relations with farmers that it seems well to give the above brief description, and again to mention that they are almost invariably friends and should not be destroyed. The tapering slug-like larvæ of the *Syrphus*, or Hovering Flies, about half an inch in length, are also invariably present where there are plant-lice and destroy enormous numbers of them."

Retriever and Setter Dogs.

G. W., Prince Albert, Sask.: "Can you give me the address of some person who handles retriever and setter dogs?"

Answer.—For setters write A. Lake, Box 735, Winnipeg, and for retrievers W. G. Hinchey, Priscilla St., Winnipeg.

Wild Rice.

P. J. F., Crossfield, Alta.: "1. Will wild rice grow in Alberta? 2. Would the government supply one with seed? I have a lake and sloughs I should like to plant."

Answer.—Wild rice grows naturally in the Winnipeg River in the Lake of the Woods district. We have known of its having been tried in Manitoba, but believe it was not very successful. It may be standing water is not suitable. We have never heard that it has been tried in Alberta.

2. We could not say. Write the Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Shorts for Cows.

Subscriber, Portage la Prairie: "Is shorts a good food for milking cows?"

Answer.—On account of its tendency to paste together in the digestive organs, shorts is not a good food for cows when fed alone. But when mixed with bran, crushed oats or other feeds which counteract this tendency and allow the digestive fluids to work upon it, shorts may often be fed with advantage. Its food value is high when given with suitable coarse food.

The Grain Aphis.

Postmaster, Balmoral, Man.: "Will you kindly give the name of the insect that is on the enclosed heads of wheat, also let me know if they are a damage to the grain."

Answer.—The heads sent were received during the earlier part of August, but, owing to lack of space, we were unable to give an answer in our last issue. The insects were the grain aphis (*Siphonophora avenae*). We sent specimens of these to the Dominion Entomologist, and received the following letter in reply:—"These plant-lice are often seen upon wheat, oats and rye, and are well known to many farmers. They sometimes appear in vast numbers, but generally disappear suddenly just as the grain is beginning to change color, as a rule being destroyed by their many parasitic and predaceous enemies. Some years they have been so abundant at the time of reaping the grain as to color, a good deep green, the canvas and other parts of the machinery. It is seldom, however, in Canada, except in restricted areas, that these insects do much harm to the crops attacked, the kernels of badly infested grain being more or less shrunk. Unfortunately, there are no practical artificial remedies against grain plant-lice which can be applied on a large scale to fields of grain. It is im-

The Syndicating of Stallions.

A subject that received considerable attention in the columns of The Nor'-West Farmer during the past winter was that of the syndicating of stallions amongst the farmers of the Canadian Northwest. Special reference was made in editorial articles as well as in letters from correspondents to certain improper practices, said to have grown up in connection with sales of horses in that way, whereby farmers were being deceived into purchasing at high prices—and under conditions that were not always understood by the purchasers—animals not worth the prices realized.

We took it upon ourselves to warn farmers, because of these alleged practices, to be on their guard to see that they were not imposed upon. We ventured to suggest some ways in which it appeared to us they might, to some extent at least, protect themselves against such practices.

We are in receipt of a communication from McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Ohio, in which they point out that the articles published might have been interpreted by some readers as having special reference to them. They claim that their aim in the business is to purchase the best horses to be had in the world's markets; that their agents are strictly instructed, in offering these for sale, to resort to no improper or questionable methods or practices; that they invite the closest scrutiny of their methods and of the conduct of their agents, and that they will be thankful if any one believing himself to have cause of complaint respecting any transaction of theirs, or feeling aggrieved at the conduct of any of their agents, will promptly report the same to them.

The Nor'-West Farmer is willing to make public these claims, and also to say that we will have no fault whatever to find with the dealings of this, or any other, stallion importing firm so long as we are satisfied that such methods are being followed. We would also say that in anything that appeared editorially in this paper there was no intention to reflect on this or any particular firm. The criticisms offered were of a general character, it being far from our purpose to publish anything that would tend to wrong any dealer. The firm in question very properly points out that the business of selling stallions, being not only legitimate but one of the highest importance to the farmers of this country, it ought to be possible to pursue it successfully in an honorable manner. Agents of all the dealers, in their eagerness to effect sales in competition with rivals, may no doubt be tempted to depart at times from the instructions of their employers and to resort to methods that cannot be justified, but where buyers consider that they have cause of complaint, it might be wise to adopt the course suggested above—that is to bring the complaint to the firm's notice at one of their head offices.

Battleford Fair.

The Battleford fair was held Aug. 27 and 28, and its success was in keeping

with the increasing immigration now being received by the district.

The greatest attraction was the display of grain in sheaf. Three twenty-five dollar prizes were respectively offered for best two sheaves of wheat, oats and barley. The class was well filled, and it was noticeable that among the competitors there were many new settlers, whose grain on spring plowing would be a credit to an old and settled country. D. N. Finlayson, president of the society, won the firsts in oats and wheat, while Mr. Speers captured the red ticket for barley. It was to be observed that among the newcomers those from Manitoba were the first to make entries and take an interest in the show. H. A. Esplin, late of the Wawanese district, who has settled in what he says is a better district near here, was a large prize winner in many classes.

Wm. Saunders, director of Dominion experimental farms, was in attendance at the fair and was very much pleased and surprised at the quality of the exhibit of the grains in sheaf. He remarked that he did not wonder that so many eastern and American farmers were giving up their old homes to come in such numbers to a district that could grow such grain.

An Enterprising Firm.

In the main building of the Winnipeg Industrial was an exhibit that did credit to the West. It is always pleasing to note progress of a local nature, but much more so when the display stands out prominently, as did the one referred to. It was that of Ryan & Goodland, manufacturers of yarns and woolen goods, and embraced the various lines turned out by them. This firm manufactures what is known as Ryan's "Original" yarns and woolen goods, flannels, etc. They make a specialty of shooting flannels, blankets and tweeds. Their place of business is on the east bank of the Red river, where operations were begun years ago by Mr. Jno. Ryan, Mr. Goodlands being admitted at the beginning of this year. With the spring of 1903 they refitted their mills and now have them in fine shape, their machinery being up-to-date. The business is, in reality, a continuation of that of the Rapid City woolen mills, which were destroyed by fire. It was Mr. Ryan who erected the mills and operated them for years. The yarn is known as "Ryan's original" and is looked upon by dealers as an A1 article. It is made entirely from pure Manitoba wool, and is carefully manipulated, so that it is a good seller. In addition to a good exhibit of their manufactures Ryan & Goodland had a loom in operation. This proved a decided attraction, as it brought many of the visitors back to "old times" and was a novelty to those who had never seen one of the machines that played such an important part in the time of their forefathers. Samples of cloth and yarn were distributed to spectators. Altogether the exhibit was a very good one and reflected credit upon the enterprising firm. We may add that they do roll carding and pay the highest price for wool.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

Wanted—Farms for sale in Manitoba. See advt. on Market page. Kirchoffer & Munn.

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man.

For Sale—Black Shire stallion, Indiana, No. 5158, age 7. A snap. Write for particulars. W. Crothers, Virden, Man. 15-18

Hogs and Poultry for Sale—Berkshire Pigs, all ages, also Barred Plymouth Rocks. E. S. D. Gustin, Alexander, Manitoba.

For Sale—Five Shorthorn bulls, ages one to three years. Wm. King, Fork River P.O., via Dauphin, Man.

For Sale—Improved Yorkshire boars, eight weeks old, also two Oxford Down ram lambs. Prices reasonable. Apply to G. B. Shoup, Rapid City, Man. 17-20

Wanted—A live, energetic young man with \$300 capital, to take half interest in a good paying business, and travel. Address, with stamp, Lock Box 26, Bowden, Alta. 15-17

For Sale—Improved farm, 320 acres, excellent land, good house and buildings, an ideal home. Apply J. W. Montgomery, Arden, Man.

For Sale—At X 10 U 8 Kennels, St. Bernard dog, 15 months old, weighing 150 lbs. J. Dickert, 296 Queen street west, Toronto, Ont.

For Sale—Staghound puppies, bitches, \$12 each, very fine; also very pretty fox terrier bitch. Write for particulars to Box 589, Winnipeg, Man. 17

For Immediate Sale—Polled Angus Cattle: Pedigreed bull and 21 grades. They can be seen on my farm, three miles west of the city. A. F. Preston, Winnipeg. 16-17

Wanted—Reliable men to sell for the Fonthill Nurseries, largest and best assortment of stock. Liberal terms to workers, pay weekly, outfit free, exclusive territory. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

Poultry for Sale—From prize winning Black Minorcas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns. From one dollar up, according to quality. Robert D. Laing, Stonewall, Man.

For Sale—80 head of Berkshires and Chester Whites from six weeks to four months, bred from choice show stock, also 100 Pekin ducks, Rankin strain. A. B. Smith, Moosomin, Assa.

Horses for Sale—Broken and unbroken horses of every description in car lots at all times. Farm horses weighing 1,300 to 1,600 lbs., a specialty. Stables in town. Warnock & Jordan, Pincher Creek, Alta. 11-22

Wanted—Situation in Shire or Clydesdale stud, by young Englishman, well used to stallions, brood mares and showing, life experience, age 30 years, 4 years in one of the largest studs in England. Apply Hy. Walker, Carberry, Man. 17-18

Wanted—Horse hair, 22¢ per pound paid for combings and tails if delivered freight paid to T. L. Cummins, Hair Merchant, York, 7th District. Any quantity bought, prompt cash on receipt. Postal address, Norway, Ont.

For Sale—N. E. ¼ of 23, 17, 11, 1½ miles from town of Sinaluta and elevators. Good land. 25 acres cultivated, plenty of hay and water. Good well. Small house. This is a cheap farm. Must sell. Terms on application to W. C., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg. 17

Wanted—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can spend half of time at the business. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

Farm for Sale—320 acres, all under cultivation, within one mile of town, churches and graded school. Good house and out-buildings, splendid water, windmill power, 3½ acres well fenced pig pasture. Have also 100 acres wood, hay and pasture land in valley of the Assiniboine. E. S. D. Gustin, Alexander, Manitoba.

Threshing Outfit for Sale—Less than \$1,000 will purchase a first-class outfit, consisting of a 16-horse power plain engine and Abell Advance separator, nearly as good as new, now running. Can deliver it after the 20th of September. Will sell it at the best offer, or will exchange for horses or cattle or land. Address James Glennie, Longburn, Man. 17-18

For Sale—640 acres level, arable land in Southern Alberta, soil clay loam, fenced and subdivided. Irrigation ditch to irrigate 280 acres, 50 acres cultivated, 60 acres hay meadow, frame house 28 x 35, stable, granary, hen house, sheds and corrals for 200 head of cattle. Creek containing good clear water flows through place. Price, \$6,400. James A. McLean, Livingstone, Alta.

Business Change.

The wholesale hardware firm of Merrick, Anderson & Co., which has successfully carried on business here for over twenty-one years, purpose shortly incorporating into a joint stock company, with a capital of \$500,000, and intend going more extensively into builders' and general hardware, and manufacturing. In connection with the change G. O. Woodman, who has been long and favorably connected with insurance, is resigning the agency of the companies he represents, and joining with the Merrick, Anderson Co. as secretary.

In our June 5th issue we published an item in regard to the seeding performances of Councillor King, of North Cypress. Through a mistake in that item it gave Mr. King credit for plowing and seeding 120 acres in 10 days.

In a later issue we stated that the item was incorrect, but were unable to give the actual facts of the case. We have since found that the real achievements were that Mr. King plowed and seeded 110 acres in 20 days, the harrowing being done by another party.

The Carrot River district is attracting settlers from all directions, and a great number of Americans especially are taking up lands there. The announcement of the Ontario, Manitoba & Western Land Co., which appears upon our front cover, will interest a good many of our readers.

On account of the excellence of the climate and the productiveness of the soil, British Columbia lands are attracting a good deal of attention just now. The advt. of the Settlers' Association of B.C. on the inside of the front cover should be read by any interested in that province.

DUCK HUNTING



IF THE OLD GUN is shaky, and you haven't bought that young son of yours a shot gun, you should send for our new Catalogue. You'll need shells anyway. We can sell any factory shell you want. In that Catalogue of ours you'll find everything that a sportsman wants, from a shooting cap to a duck boat. It is the largest line in all Canada, and from the list you can choose as easily as you could at our counters.

HINGSTON-SMITH ARMS CO.,

480 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.



To Manufacture in Canada.

Some time back it was announced that the American Seeding Machine Co. had been formed, with an immense capital. The company is a merger of the Superior, Empire, Kentucky and Brickman & Hauffman drill companies, and the general offices are at Springfield, Ohio. Shortly after the formation of the great corporation it was given out that there was a probability that they would manufacture in Canada. And such is the case. A committee visited different parts of Eastern Canada with the view of securing location. It was finally decided to manufacture at Brantford, Ont. Here they purchased what is known as the old Cockshutt property, which includes land, buildings and power. This they are now remodelling and soon will have machinery installed for the manufacture of drills on a large scale. The transfer of the premises was effected on the 19th of July and at once work was begun in the hope that the drill factory would be running in good shape by October 1st. This factory will turn out anything in the line of drills asked for. At the commencement, particular attention will be paid to the machines that have found sale so far in Canada, but anything along this line will be made, should there be demand for them.

For business convenience the operations of the drill corporation has been divided into five divisions, three for the United States, one for Britain and the fifth for Canada. The Canada division has been placed in charge of J. A. Stavely, who has had considerable experience with these goods in the Dominion. Late-ly he had charge of one of the merged companies, and therefore is quite capable of looking after the new firm's business. Mr. Stavely's headquarters will be Winnipeg. He arrived in the city some days before the exhibition and expected to have an exhibit on the grounds, but, through neglect of the C. P. R. to deliver his goods before the last day of the fair, he was unable to carry out his expectations. This was quite a disappointment to him, but he has not been idle though the stuff was not on hand. It was decided to locate permanently here, and to this end Mr. Stavely looked around for premises. He was quite fortunate in securing a very good place on James Street. It is number 283, above the premises of the J. I. Case Co. Here offices and showroom have been fitted up and sample machines are already on exhibition. They have not yet secured a warehouse, but are now looking about for such. When this is obtained a large stock of the various drills will be carried. It is the intention to carry a full line, not only of complete machines, but of parts, so that repairs can be furnished at any time. At present Mr. Stavely is busy looking after the opening of agencies at all important points in the West. The great company is in the land for business and will be pleased to give correspondents all information in regard to the lines handled by them.

John H. Tilden, general manager of the Gurney-Tilden Co., Hamilton, Ont., was a recent visitor to Winnipeg.

John Stevens is nicely settled in his new quarters on Henry St. He now has good offices and commodious warehouse.

The Walldon Washer Co. have purchased property on Henry Ave., in rear of Stewart & Metcalfe's, and are erecting a warehouse thereon.

The American-Abell Co. expect to occupy their new offices, out near the Winnipeg exhibition grounds, in a short time. They are going to have nice quarters.

The Dyson Co. are erecting a large pickling factory on Higgins Ave., Winnipeg.

The new foundry for the Vulcan Iron Works, Winnipeg, is being pushed forward. In a short time the roof will be on.

The American Seeding Machine Co. have purchased the entire business of the A. C. Evans Mfg. Co. at Springfield, Ohio.

G. F. Stephens & Co. now occupy their fine new building on Market street, immediately east of the one they have been in for years.

It is announced that a large proprietary medicine factory will be started in Winnipeg. A prepared food factory is also one of the possibilities.

John Leslie, of Winnipeg, has been elected a member of the executive of the Retail Furniture Dealers' Association of the Dominion.

The Racine Wagon & Carriage Co., of Racine, Wis., and the Sattley Mfg. Co., of Springfield, Ill., have been merged into the Racine-Sattley Company.

The offices and showrooms of Clare & Brockest, on Princess street, Winnipeg, have been remodelled, giving them better facilities for their growing business.

Munro & McIntosh, carriage manufacturers, of Alexandria, Ont., have purchased property in Winnipeg, and it is announced that they will erect commodious offices and warehouse.

The Barrie Carriage Co., Ltd., has recently been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. The factory will be at Barrie, Ont., and as soon as they possibly can the new concern will have vehicles on the market.

In the new tariff of the South African Customs Union, embracing the British colonies, agricultural implements and machinery, and all apparatus and plant usually and principally employed in farming operations, also binder twine, are on the free list.

E. Beaumont, of Nottingham, Eng., was one of the recent visitors to Winnipeg, and in an interview announced his purpose of establishing a large linen and lace manufactory in the province, thus finding use for the large amount of straw burned annually by the Manitoba farmer.

Senator Frost, head of the Frost & Wood Co., Smith's Falls, Ont., recently paid a visit to Winnipeg in order to more fully acquaint himself with the actual progress being made. He expressed himself as agreeably surprised, and left for home feeling that J. E. Ruby, who manages the western end of the business is not at all too sanguine in his views regarding business prospects in the West.

Messrs. E. W. B. Snider, president, and C. W. Snider, secretary-treasurer, of the Waterloo Mfg. Co., were visitors to the fair at Winnipeg. Both were delighted with what they saw, and, after going over matters with John Herron, their manager here, left for home greatly pleased with the business prospects. This company have shown faith in the West by the erection of large offices, show rooms, etc., on Gomez St., and do not regret the step.

The M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co., of Chatham, Ont. (Wm. Atwell, western manager, Brandon), are making an addition to their factory. It is 40 x 100, three stories high. This is found necessary owing to the increased demand for their incubators and additional space required for the manufacture of a truck scale which they are placing on the market. We are informed that the scale is up-to-date in every particular, and giving good satisfaction.

Reliable Goods in All Lines



Fairbanks-Morse Gas and Gasoline Engines
Fairbanks-Morse Steam Pumps
Fairbanks-Morse Dynamos and Motors
Fairbanks-Morse Power Hammers
Railroad Supplies
Eclipse Standard and Fairbanks Galvanized Steel Mills

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

ST. PAUL, Minn.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Canadian Representatives:

F. H. CRANE, Box 351, and VULCAN IRON WORKS, Ltd.,
WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Mr. Siebert, manager of Beeman & Co.'s business at Minneapolis, was a visitor to Winnipeg during the fair and was very favorably impressed by what he saw. He reports having heard considerable about the place, but was not prepared for such a surprise. Mr. S. says that it will not be long before he is here again.

The Canadian Thresher Supply Co. are doing a "rushing" business in the building of the Closz Adjustable Sieves. They have been called upon to manufacture a greater number than expected, and, in consequence, have been much pushed. They have secured additional material and are now in better shape to handle orders.

J. H. Housser, secretary of the Massey-Harris Co., was a visitor to Winnipeg lately. Some ten years back he left the West for Toronto and has not been here since, consequently he sees great improvement in Manitoba's metropolis. At the rapid strides shown he is quite pleased and feels assured that there is much greater improvement in store.

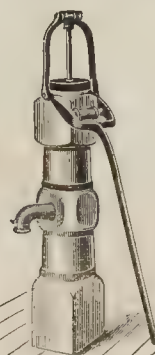
Farm Implement News, of Chicago, says: The volume of trade between the United States and Canada has greatly increased during the last decade, the value of our exports to Canada having advanced from \$48,628,508 in fiscal year 1893 to about \$125,000,000 in 1903 (exact figures not yet published), and of imports from \$38,186,342 to about \$55,000,000 in same period. The gain in exports over imports is notable, and the rate of increase has been more than maintained since the establishment of preferential duties between Canada and Great Britain. Canada now is our best customer for agricultural implements—buys more than any other country and operates them more satisfactorily. This is due to the fact that the conditions there are similar to what prevail here, in soil, farm products and capacity of farmers. The country is wealthy and prosperous, and its people intelligent and enterprising.

The Canadian Moline Plow Co. have purchased property at the corner of Logan and Chambers streets, next to the premises of Stewart & Metcalfe. On it they will at once commence the erection of a building for their growing business. It will be 80 x 75, two stories high, with basement, and fitted up in good shape. The warehouse will face Logan street and on the south side there will be a switch of the C. P. R., so that goods can be readily received and shipped.

Farm Implement News, of Chicago, says: The Fosston Wind Stacker Company have shipped materials to Winnipeg for the construction of forty stackers, and are arranging to commence the manufacture of stackers in that city. C. L. Larson, formerly with the company, but for a few months otherwise engaged in Chicago, will be in charge of the new branch. A number of experts will be sent up to put the business into running order. The company anticipate an excellent trade in the growing West.

John Abell, the founder of what is now the American-Abell Engine & Thresher Co., died recently at Toronto, in his 81st year. Mr. Abell located early in life at Woodbridge, Ont., and succeeded in building up a large manufacturing business. He was the first man to build portable engines for threshing purposes on the North American continent; the first to build compound portable engines in North America; the first man to build a traction engine in North America, and was the only exhibitor of such an engine at the Columbian Exposition in 1893. He led an active business life and was very highly respected. Many strange stories he could relate, and when in a reminiscent mood was pleased to relate them. The Implement Trade says that one thing the remembrance of which always amused him was the receiving of a letter at his office in Woodbridge the stamp on the envelope of which was fastened on by a piece of gum from a pine log, while the envelope bore the legend "paid, if the damn thing sticks."

THE GENUINE ONTARIO SUPERIOR LIFT PUMPS



No. 3

No. 3 represents our Ontario Superior Lift Pump, so-called because it was first made by the Ontario Pump Company of Toronto, and is still very largely used in that Province.

I have always a good stock of wood and iron Pumps of all kinds on hand. Write for Catalogue.

TANK PUMPS

Don't wait until you are ready to thresh before you buy your Tank Pump or get the old one repaired. See about it now. I have a full stock of Tank Pumps and repairs on hand. Order early. Address

BRANDON PUMP WORKS, H. CATER, Prop., Brandon, Man.

AGENTS WANTED.



Our Fair System.

A well known writer launches forth as follows on the subject of United States agricultural exhibitions:—

"Comparisons are instinctive, if odious. One who has made it a business to study systems of fair management as has the writer, could not possibly escape making them. In methods of management we are so far behind our British cousins that comparison puts us in an altogether ludicrous attitude. We seem to have missed the essence of shows, the motive of them, the fundamental object of them. We treat them as a means of dividing a lot of money among exhibitors and then have done with them as conveniently as possible, the public meanwhile getting as much benefit from them as it may manage to extract with a corkscrew, or some other means of winning at contents tightly bottled up. A thorough exploitation for the benefit of the public seems the main idea of this English show, and right thoroughly is it accomplished. Comparison as to methods is quite to our disadvantage."

The summer series of shows are over now, and comments are, therefore, in order. It cannot for a moment be doubted that our large summer fairs are a creation wholly unique in character. They partake of the nature of the old-line agricultural fair of Great Britain and to some extent also of the huge industrial exhibitions held periodically in large centres. Perhaps they are the outcome of conditions as they exist in Canada, or more particularly in the West, or perhaps our fair managements have been active in educating the public demand in the way of attractions wholly foreign to the original objects and scope of the fair. Suffice it to say that our leading exhibitions are wandering far away from the old fashioned ideals and practices. It may be that this is only in keeping with the spirit of the times which demands progress all along the line.

From the standpoint of the fair management no doubt there is considerable justification for catering more to the pleasure loving section of the public than to those who would attend an exhibition for its educational advantages, but a word of caution might not be out of place and it would be well that sight should never be lost of the fundamental objects of our fair system as originally constituted and the principles which underlie government support of such enterprises.

Much abuse has been heaped upon the modest local show. It has been accused of squandering public money while serving no useful purpose whatever. Unfortunately, the tendency has often been in this direction, but on the other hand if we are to admit that our larger shows are drifting hopelessly into the circus business from causes over which they do not appear to have control, it looks as if the farmers and stockmen must pin their faith to the local show to preserve an interest in the improvement of stock and farm practices and that it behoves our various governments to so develop these local fairs as to make them serve a useful end in our agricultural life.

The multiplication of small shows in England is one of the signs of the times. No one who passes a few weeks in country places can fail to be impressed by their increase. In horse-breeding counties like Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland nearly every considerable village has its show. Many of these began as a foal show and have quickly increased in range till their programmes now rival in extent those of somewhat more ambitious meetings. Some of these village shows may die out, but if they do they are speedily replaced by others which go on and flourish exceedingly. One of the first things that a visitor hears, especially if

he should attend the luncheon of one of the old established district shows, is that there are too many of these small exhibitions, and some elaborate scheme of amalgamation is sure to be suggested. Yet no amalgamation takes place, and there is soon news of the establishment of still more village shows. The experience in Manitoba and the West is exactly the same.

While it is undoubtedly true that local fairs in the West have not been an un-mixed good, no one familiar with their concrete achievements may say that they are not entitled to the unreserved support of all enterprising farmers. Properly managed they are capable of wielding an influence powerfully instructive and of harmonizing and unifying the common interests of the farming community. When they partake of the sensational or when the original idea of conducting them as educational affairs is disregarded, and fake amusements and horse-racing crowd out live stock and other farm exhibits they fall short of the effective service which they were designed to render. If the officers of the associations under which local shows are conducted are representative farmers and men of demonstrated executive ability they will see to it that the high purposes of the fairs are subserved. And farmers should feel it their duty to prevent the election of officers who are not in thorough sympathy with the larger interests of the greatest number of patrons. Every country fair should seek to earn the distinction of being an ideal local exhibition of all the products of the farm—an index to the fertility of the soil, reflecting the intelligence of those who sow and reap. To attain perfection does not necessitate the elimination of features of innocent amusements, but it undoubtedly requires the suppression of obnoxious innovations which have transformed many local fairs into disreputable gambling transactions whereat respectable people decline to assemble. The paramount object in local fair administration should be to marshal at the annual exhibition a creditable representation of local agriculture in all its phases, forming an attraction for every member of the farmer's family. All amusement should be subordinated to features calculated to intelligently benefit the rural people, for, be it remembered, it is essentially their fair.

An American contemporary in discussing the mission of the local fair says that it has undoubtedly a permanently useful mission and urges its readers to assist fair managers in making it a success according to the high standard by which it should be judged. Aid to this end should be persistent. Every farmer should feel a personal interest in his local fair. Let the farm from the kitchen to the herd of cattle be represented in the exhibition departments. Let the attendance concentrate the country's interested population on the fair grounds. Exhibits should be as generous as the attendance. Those who have cattle, horses, sheep, hogs or poultry of which they are proud will find it advantageous from a purely business standpoint to send their best specimens to the fair. If they return home without the coveted tickets they illustrate by comparison what to their owners is of vastly more importance, the reasons for their defeat. Those who repeatedly win are soon graduated from the local show and become aspirants for the higher laurels conferred by the bigger fairs. Finally the obscure farmer who tremblingly showed a bull calf at his local fair becomes the exhibitor of an invincible herd at the large shows. While only a small minority of men may thus ascend, the fact of greater importance is true; they learn at the local fairs the necessity of improving their live stock and their farm products, and herein lies the most eloquent plea for the perpetuation, improvement and universal support of the country fair.

One of the causes that has led our larger shows to depart from the sound methods of British fairs is the influence of the business section of the community, which of course is called upon to contribute heavily towards these shows. The immediate object a retail merchant has in view when he makes his annual donation to the fair is to draw as large an outside crowd to his town as possible

ARE YOU A JAPAN TEA DRINKER?

If so ask your grocer for

"SALADA"

CEYLON GREEN TEA

It is absolutely pure and far more delicious than Japans. It will displace Japans just as "SALADA" Blacks are displacing all other black teas. Sold in sealed lead packets only. 40c., 50c., 60c. per pound.

in order that his sales may be correspondingly increased. It is purely a business proposition and very little fault can be found with this view of things. This, however, should not be the main object of the show and the sooner the public learns that the success of a fair depends less on the number of paid admissions per day than on the excellence of the exhibit itself, the sooner we may look for much needed improvement.

An Englishman's Views on the Seed Question.

Arthur G. Leighton, a seedsman of Newcastle-under-Lyme, in company with several friends, is making a tour through Canada and the United States and is visiting many places of professional interest. He is greatly pleased with the Canadian system of experimental farms, and thinks that Canadian farmers, as a result, are well in advance in the science of agriculture.

Speaking of the subject with which he is most intimately acquainted, he says that Canada is considerably behind England in seed trade methods. During the last few years there has been great progress in the trade in Great Britain, due largely to the introduction and adoption of the system of guaranteeing the purity and germination of seeds. "I sell," said Mr. Leighton, "all my seed of farm crops under a guarantee of purity and germination, subject to the tests of the botanists of the Royal and Highland Societies, and Dr. Stebler, of Zurich. For example, I guarantee timothy, red clover, alsike and lucerne to show 99 per cent. in a purity test; in germination I guarantee timothy to show 99 per cent., alsike and lucerne 98 per cent. and red clover 97 per cent. I began that system eight years ago and am becoming convinced more and more each year that it is the correct one, as my business has in that time increased nearly thirty-fold. I sell only one quality, the best, and guarantee everything I sell." Next year Mr. Leighton intends to advance further, and to state definitely the kind and number of weed and other foreign seeds that are contained in each sample he sells. He believes that he will be the first seedsman to adopt this system, but is confident that it will be appreciated by his customers.

Wm. Martin's Fall Wheat Yield.

Early in the season we reported that Wm. Martin, St. Jean, Man., had sown a pretty large patch of fall wheat which at one time looked fairly well. It has now been cut and it turns out that where not fully protected by snow the stand was spotty and irregular, and, in the end, little earlier than spring wheat. The heads were good and large, as many as 50 kernels being found on a single head. Long heads are a characteristic of Kansas Red when well grown. In cases reported from Alberta some spots blown bare came out much the same as Mr. Martin's but in others the crop though apparently spoiled by spring frost came along in good shape. Fall wheat is evidently not to be a sure thing in the older wheat growing districts.

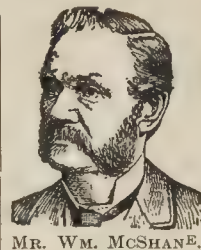
Charles Weaver, of Deloraine, is now operating a well augur that will bore a well two to three feet in diameter.

A. T. Hutchinson, of Neepawa, Man., has this year one of the finest samples of garden peas ever seen in Manitoba. Some of them are five inches long in the pod and have nine to eleven peas, close on half an inch in diameter.

TRUSSES Cannot Cure RUPTURE

Nature must be aided

Dr. W. S. Rice, 2 Queen St. East (Dept. 474), Toronto, Ontario, has perfected a Painless Home Method which cures Rupture of all ages and of both sexes without a moment's loss of time from work.



Mr. Wm. McShane, 673 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, whose photo herewith appears, writes:—"Your method cured my rupture and I heartily recommend it."

A FREE TRIAL Treatment given to all Free. Write to-day.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Cap. 60) the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for service rendered as such:

Alton, A. L.	Macgregor.
Baker, G. P.	Russell.
Barry, W. H.	Cartwright.
Brocken, G. E.	Wawanesa.
Clark, J. S.	Clan William.
Coxe, S. A.	Russell.
Braund, F. J.	Brandon.
Cruikshanks, J. G.	Deloraine.
Dand, J. M.	Deloraine.
Douglas, A. R.	Dauphin.
Elliott, James H.	Brandon.
Fisher, J. F.	Brandon.
Frame, R.	Treherne.
Golley, J.	Treherne.
Graham, N.	Dauphin.
Harrison, W.	Glenboro.
Hayter, G. P.	Birtle.
Henderson, W. S.	Carberry.
Hilliard, W. A.	Minnedosa.
Hilton, G.	Port la Prairie.
Hinman, W. J.	Winnipeg.
Hodgins, J.	Minnedosa.
Hurt, W. N. J.	Belmont.
Irwin, J. J.	Stonewall.
Lake, W. H.	Morden.
Lawson, R.	Shoal Lake.
Little, C.	Winnipeg.
Little, M.	Pilot Mound.
Little, W.	Bolshevik.
Livingstone, A. M.	Melita.
McFadden, D. H.	Emerson.
McGillivray, C. D.	Binscarth.
McKay, D. H.	Brandon.
McLoughry, R. A.	Moosomin.
McMillan, A.	Oak Lake.
Marshall, R. G.	Oak Lake.
Martin, W. E.	Winnipeg.
Milloy, J. P.	Morris.
Monteith, R. E.	Killarney.
Murray, G. P.	Winnipeg.
Reid, D. D.	Hartney.
Robinson, P. E.	Emerson.
Rombough, M. B.	Morden.
Roweroff, G. V.	Birtle.
Roe, J. S.	Neepawa.
Rutherford, J. G.	Ottawa.
Shoults, W. A.	Gladstone.
Smith, H. D.	Winnipeg.
Smith, W. H.	Carman.
Snider, J. H.	Emerson.
Stevenson, J. A.	Carman.
Swenerton, W.	Carberry.
Taylor, W. R.	Port la Prairie.
Thompson, S. J.	Winnipeg.
Torrance, F.	Winnipeg.
Waldon, T.	Killarney.
Welch, J.	Roland.
Westell, E. P.	Winnipeg.
Whaley, H. F.	Glenboro.
Whimster, M. A.	Hamlet.
Williamson, A. E.	Winnipeg.
Young, J. M.	Rapid City.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable for prosecution.

FRED. TORRANCE, Registrar.

Lacombe Fair.

The Lacombe Agricultural Society held its tenth annual exhibition on Aug. 20. The weather was fair and the attendance large. This society has good grounds, conveniently situated and well fenced, and a very good hall which was filled with the exhibits of grain, roots, vegetables, dairy products, ladies' work, etc.

The horse classes were well filled, especially the sections for foals, and some excellent animals were to be seen. It has been noticeable at all the fairs held in the country this season that there are many more foals shown than formerly, showing that the farmers are alive to the importance of the horse trade.

Activity, belonging to the Lacombe Horse Stock Co., was again to the front in the class for draught stallion, also winning the sweepstakes award for best stallion on the grounds. R. W. Gibson's Hercules, a large upstanding horse, but lacking a little in substance, made a good second. H. F. Flewelling won first in this class for brood mare and yearling filly and first and second for foal, the get of Hercules. F. B. Watson had the first prize two-year-old, and S. Watt the best team.

In the class for general purpose horses, J. W. Nichol won first for team, T. Talbot for brood mare and also for foal. P. Talbot & Son for two-year-old and second for foal. S. W. Paisley took second for brood mare and the same for two-year-old.

T. E. Converse had the only roadster stallion, Harry Woodbine. Dr. Harrington won first for his single driver, J. W. Tice for pair of roadsters, J. W. Nichol for two-year-old, yearling and foals. J. Grose won first for brood mare, H. A. Day taking second and third. Miss M. Talbot won the special prize for best girl rider.

The class for Shorthorns was pretty well filled. There were some good animals brought out, and there was competition in almost all sections, but not so much as there should be at such a place as Lacombe, where there are so many good herds of this breed. In fact, if the breeders would bring out their stock as they should, Lacombe could have the best local cattle show in the Territories, as there are no less than sixteen breeders of pure bred cattle in this district, and some of them have very large herds. P. Talbot & Son, Thos. Talbot, H. Talbot, J. & W. Sharpe, J. W. Walters, Foulger & Pope, H. M. Metcalfe, S. W. Paisley, Dr. Findlater, H. F. Flewelling, Laidman Bros., H. A. Day, Jas. Riddock and C. T. Daykin are all breeding Shorthorns; O. Palmer has a fine herd of Herefords; Tees Brothers, Galloways, and J. J. Gregory, Ayrshires, but only a few of these turned out with their stock at the fair.

P. Talbot & Son won first and diploma for bull any age, first for yearling bull, heifer two years, second and third for yearling heifers, second for heifer calf and first for herd of bull and four females. T. Talbot had the first and second prize cows, third prize two-year-old heifer, the first for yearling and third for heifer calf. H. F. Flewelling won first for two-year-old bull, second and third for bull calves. H. M. Metcalfe got first for bull calf. This calf also won a special for best bull bred in Alberta. S. W. Paisley had third on cow, H. A. Day second for heifer two years, and C. T. Daykin first for heifer calf.

J. A. Kruger got first and diploma for his Polled Angus bull. J. H. Fay had a good bull of this breed, but arrived too late to show for the prize.

J. Chiswell showed a good Hereford bull, the only one on the ground, for which he got first and diploma. It was regretted by many that O. Palmer did not bring in his white faces, as there were parties here from a distance who came purposely to see them.

J. I. Gregory showed a handsome Ayrshire cow, a yearling heifer and a bull, which were each awarded first prizes. J. I. Russell had a couple of Jersey cows, but as there was no class for them, they had to compete with the Ayrshire and were awarded a second and third.

H. M. Metcalfe won all first prizes for grade dairy cattle. In the class for grade beef cattle there was good competition. H. M. Metcalfe won the bulk of the awards, including the herd prize. P. Talbot showed a very fine cow, and T. Talbot a two-year-old heifer, which were awarded firsts.

The exhibit of poultry was small, but there were some good specimens of the different varieties of fowl.

Success of LaRiviere Farmers' Elevator.

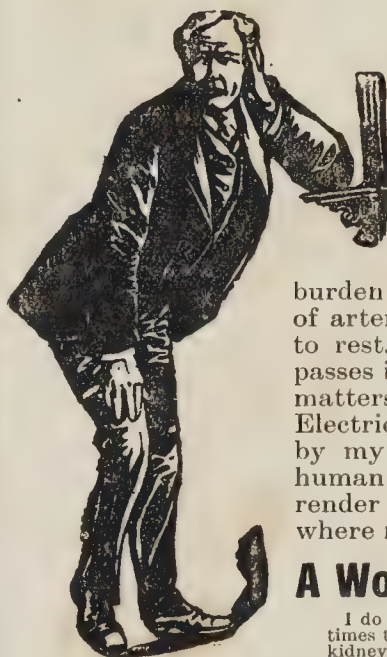
In a former issue we intimated that the past year's operations of the La Ri-

viere Farmers' Elevator Co. had not been very successful. Our information in this matter was incorrect, as the second annual report, issued last month shows that during the year ending Aug. 5 there was passed through this elevator 137,536 bushels of wheat, 38,554 bushels oats, and 9,550 bushels barley. The total earnings for the year were \$3,226.83, and the total expenditure, which included a payment of \$899 on building and interest account, were \$2,628.78. A dividend of \$10 was declared to each paid-up shareholder, and by the unanimous consent of the shareholders part of this was used to pay the annual instalment of stock which falls due Nov. 1 and a surplus of \$665 remains. The directors in their annual report say:

"Summarizing the result of the past year we find that the La Riviere Farmers' elevator has:—1. Paid all expenses incidental to the year's work. 2. Paid the entire instalment of stock for ensuing year. 3. Paid cost of fitting elevator to do next year's work. 4. An estimated credit of \$500 with which to begin the grain season of 1903-04." The Farmer is very glad to take notice of such satisfactory progress.

Recent advices from New Zealand show a wheat yield of 7,458,000 bushels from 194,350 acres, an average of over 38 bushels per acre. The berry is very soft in comparison with Australian or Manitoba wheat.

"Rheumatiz"



When you feel that grinding pain in your joints you can appreciate the feeling of a man burned at the stake or having his bones twisted on the rack. It is merciless, sleep destroying, agonizing. It lets up at times for an hour or two, only to turn loose again more pitilessly than ever. There are several causes for it: Exposure to dampness, changeable weather, heavy work on your legs, leading a fast life or general weakness. The kidneys are responsible for nearly every case of rheumatism; lacking vitality, they fail in their duties and allow the uric acid to get into the blood, where it becomes a burden to the circulation. It roams about, up and down the vast system of arteries and veins and finally settles down in some secluded spot to rest. By the manner in which I apply my Belt the positive current passes into the small of the back, which is the general nerve centre. It matters not where the rheumatism is located it cannot get away from Electricity intelligently applied. The strong current that is generated by my appliances will follow it to the most secret recesses of the human body, and will so charge the tissue with vibrating life as to render the spot uninhabitable to diseases. Rheumatism cannot exist where my Belt is applied according to my directions.

A Word From Those Who Have Used My Belt.

I do all the work of one hundred acres, and am gaining in weight. I would not take three times the price of my Belt if I could not get another. It is a blessing to all who suffer from kidney and stomach trouble.—ALEX. HENRY, Denfield, Ont.

I can do nothing but praise your Belt in the highest for what it has done for me. I was so down with rheumatism that I could hardly do any work. I was often asked what cured me. I told them that I had used Dr. McLaughlin's Belt, and that was what cured me.—ANTHONY V. WEILER, Berlin, Ont.

Your Belt has made a cure of me. I have not felt any symptoms of the rheumatism for over two years, and I am twenty pounds heavier than I ever was before. Yours, with many thanks, MRS. W. FORSYTH, Shaw Brook, Moncton, N.B.

The pains in my back and legs have completely left me. I thank you sincerely for your instructions and the kindness you have shown me, and gladly recommend your Belt to anyone suffering with rheumatism in any form.—THOS. PORTER Kee-watin, Ont.

I have used your Belt for thirty days, and I am not afraid to put my hand to a bag of wheat or anything else that comes along. I have not felt so free from lumbago for twenty years. You Belt is a God-send to any person with lame back.—JOSEPH TUDGE, Cuross, Man.

I have worn your Belt for about five weeks. My rheumatic pains have all disappeared and my stomach feels better. I am gaining in flesh quite rapidly and getting much stronger.—ANDREW MAYBERRY, Winnipeg, Man.

I have much pleasure in stating that the Belt gave me entire satisfaction. I had only to use it a few times till I was entirely cured of rheumatism.—E. EVANS, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man.

Tell me where you live and I will send you the name of a man in your own town I have cured.

TO THE PUBLIC.—If it were not for the prejudice due to the great number of fakes in the land, such as the "Free Belt" fraud, and the one who claims to send you something for nothing, but which is in reality a scheme to sell you a worthless article for a few dollars, there would be a demand for my appliances never before equalled. These rascals are enabled to carry on their nefarious schemes by such methods, but I have been exposing them, and I will keep up the war until they are compelled to retire.

There is no case of **Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lame Back, Lumbago, Varicocoele, Wasted Energy, Drains of Vital Strength and Nervous Trouble** that I cannot cure with my new Belt, with its **ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY, FREE** with Belts for men. I will take all the chances. All I ask of any man is reasonable security that I will get my pay after the cure is completed. I will at once arrange the Belt with all the necessary attachments suitable for your case and send it to you, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

READ WITH CARE! Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives FREE, until cured, the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or Drug Stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

FREE BOOK—If you cannot call, write for my beautiful descriptive book, showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my Belt cures weakness in men and women and gives prices. Send for it to-day. **I have a Book specially for women.**

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Office Hours—9 to 6. Wednesday and Saturday to 8.30 p.m.

Raymond Beet Sugar Factory.

A Nor'-West Farmer representative recently paid a visit to Southern Alberta and took the opportunity of looking over the new enterprise that has been started at Raymond. The success or failure of which will mean so much to the Territories as a whole. Raymond is situated on the St. Mary's River railway, south of Lethbridge, in the centre of the Mormon settlement. Where less than eighteen months ago there was nothing but unoccupied prairie, a large town with modern improvements has arisen chiefly through the ambitious project of Jesse L. Knight to create an industry amongst his co-religionists which would furnish remunerative employment for all who care to avail themselves of it. Mr. Knight is a quiet, unassuming man who has earned every cent of his wealth through hard work aided by a little luck and he will have the best wishes of all for the success of his laudable undertaking. If the profitable manufacture of sugar in the West is proved feasible an impetus will be given to investment there which could not fail to exercise far reaching influences.

The great obstacle to sugar beet growing in the western portion of the continent of America has in the past been the amount of hand labor required and the expense of hired help. This problem is, however, rapidly being solved by the invention and introduction of labor-saving machinery. It will be of interest here to outline briefly the routine of cultivation. It is important that the system of cultivation should admit of the ready penetration of the tap root and that the beet should grow under the soil as much as possible, as the portion protruding above the ground is almost completely valueless. The soil is usually plowed to a depth of about eight inches. In some cases the plow is followed by a subsoiler, or has a subsoil lance attached to it, which loosens up the earth to the extent of an additional eight or ten inches. After plowing, the land is subjected to diligent surface cultivation. It is now ready for seeding, and improved machinery is available for this task. Some of these implements have special arrangements for sowing the seed in ridges and others for planting them on level ground. The latter method is generally followed south of the international boundary. The quantity of seed sown to the acre runs from fifteen to twenty pounds. Growers of beets on a large scale find it profitable to obtain what is called a "full set of tools." With the complete set of tools made to the same scale the work of cultivating becomes so much easier as the distance between the rows are equal. The first cultivation is done with the "goose foot," small plows or knives attached to the cultivator. The edge of the knife runs within a couple of inches of and on each side of the beet plants in each row, the side next to the beet presenting a square surface. The cutting part of the foot runs from one-half to an inch below the surface and parallel to it. The soil should not at this stage be stirred to any great depth, the object being rather to destroy the weeds and break up the crust of the soil. For later cultivations the "bull tongue" is substituted for the "goose foot" knives, which cultivates to a depth of from three to six inches. The next task is the thinning and bunching of the beet plants, which is proceeded with as soon as the beet shows four leaves. Machinery has lately been invented which thins the plants down to bunches of about a dozen. This is followed by the thinning. This latter operation involves crawling along the rows on hands and knees, selecting the most thrifty plants in a bunch and pulling out the remainder with a quick movement of the hand. This is the most laborious feature of beet cultivation, but the work can readily be done by children or the cheapest class of labor available.

The sugar factory at Raymond is now about completed at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. Over 3,000 acres of sugar beets have been put in by the Mormon settlers under contract with the sugar company. The labor problem

is, of course, making itself felt, and judging by the condition of some of the new, growers have undertaken a little more than they can give close attention to. As to the quality of the beets for sugar production, there can be no doubt. Before proceeding with the erection of the factory the promoters of the company had specimens grown in various parts of the settlement and then submitted them for test at a beet sugar factory in Utah. It was found that the contents of sugar in beet was remarkably high, reaching in one case 22.3 per cent., while several samples tested over 21 per cent. It may here be mentioned that the average percentage of sugar in beet in connection with a series of analyses of Montana grown beets in 1898 was only 11.2, while the total average for Montana analyses for 1897, 1898 and 1899 was only 12.1, and even Utah, one of the best sugar beet producing states, showed only 14.3 for the above mentioned period. It may, therefore, be safely concluded that this portion of the Territories at least possesses unequalled advantages on the score of the quality of the beets which can be produced.

One of the most important desiderata in beet sugar production is cheap fuel. Very few countries can compete with the Territories in this respect. Coal is found everywhere, at least in districts where beet sugar growing is likely to be prosecuted on a large scale. Suitable limestone deposits are also available on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The most favorable soil for beet sugar production is conceded to be a soil which carries a generous quantity of sand. A clay soil with a tendency to bake is the most unfavorable. In almost every portion of the Territories the former class of soil predominates. It is also a well known fact, that the farther north the root can be successfully grown, other things being equal, the better the result. The immediate reason for this is that the long cloudless days of northerly latitudes increases the activity of the chlorophyll cells of the beet leaves, which elaborate the sugar, so that a greater quantity of sugar may be made in proportion to the area of leaf surface.

Experiments conducted during recent years demonstrate that sugar beets can be produced most successfully under irrigation. When the present wet spell closes and artificial watering is resorted to again, we may, therefore, expect that the sugar industry of the Territories will flourish in earnest.

New Ideas in Fairs.

As the season of fall fairs draws near the directors of those agricultural societies which have not already held their shows will be on the look out for new and attractive features to be added to the programme of events. A good many societies are making an earnest endeavor to improve their fairs by the introduction of educational features, and it may be of interest to draw their attention to some of the features of the exhibition at Whitby, which the Dominion and the Ontario Departments of Agriculture are striving to make a model for others to follow.

The Whitby model fair will, of course, have the services of expert judges, and we understand they will explain the reasons for their decisions in the ring, and give addresses on the best types of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. The awarding of prizes at a fair is a comparatively unimportant matter as compared with other considerations. What is really desirable is that fairs should be the means of disseminating information and of fixing correct ideals in the minds of those who are producing foodstuffs and on whom the prosperity of the country depends. The advantages of the expert judge system have become so apparent that this year over 150 fairs in Ontario alone are to be supplied with judges by the provincial Department of Agriculture.

Another feature of the Whitby fair which is worthy the consideration of some of our agricultural societies, is the series of illustration plots on the fair grounds. These plots are in excellent



Page Acme Poultry Netting

A bird cannot fly through as small a hole as it can crawl through, so Page Poultry Netting is made with small meshes at bottom and large at top. No. 12 gauge wire top and bottom—no sag. Get Page fences and gates—they're best.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B. 8

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

condition at Whitby, and will form an interesting and instructive exhibit of the best varieties of grasses, clovers, millets, corn, fodder and pasture crops, turnips, mangels and sugar beets. By studying these plots the farmers of that district will be able to more nearly determine what crops and what varieties are best adapted to their farms, thus modifying according to particular conditions of soil and climate the general conclusions arrived at by the experimental farms.

The Whitby fair board will this year attempt to combine amusement with instruction by holding a gymkhana, a form of entertainment more common in the West than in the eastern provinces. The gymkhana events will be interspersed with children's games and athletic competitions to keep the interest from flagging. The managers are determined to have a good, clean fair, where all the boys and girls can go to spend a pleasant and instructive day without coming in contact with any injurious influence.

But it is not intended to allow the amusement feature to overshadow in any way the educational part of the programme. Demonstrations of agricultural processes will be very much in evidence. A model kitchen and dining room will be shown in operation, with exhibitions of cooking simple dishes and addresses on domestic economy.

That the children may be instructed as well as amused, prizes will again be offered to the teacher and pupils of a public school making the best exhibit of cut flowers grown in the school grounds; grain in the straw; wild flowers and leaves of trees, pressed and mounted; clovers and grasses; roots and vegetables; fruits; weeds and weed seeds; beneficial and injurious insects; and native woods. This year prizes are also offered for the best essays on the wild flowers, grains, grasses, weeds, insects, and birds of the locality. This plan has proved effective in inducing children to begin the fascinating study of nature, directed towards the elements of general agriculture, economic botany and entomology, etc. Every fair board will find it advantageous to put on some of these prizes for children's exhibits, full particulars of which may be obtained from F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner, Ottawa.

Educational Features of British Royal Show.

We in the West, particularly the far West, are prone to look with more or less lofty contempt upon the introduction of educational features at agricultural gatherings or shows. We often put up with institute work as a necessary evil, chiefly as a means of drawing a certain money grant from the government and the entertaining rather than the instructive side of agricultural exhibitions is almost invariably developed. We have not lived very long in this country of ours, and the chances are that there may be one or two problems of interest awaiting solution all around. If not, it seems rather folly on the part of our kinsmen across the water—and collectively they are not usually credited with doing foolish things—to introduce an educational element into the leading show of Great Britain, the Royal. The consensus of opinion on the part of leading old country periodicals seems, however, to be that of all the varied and interesting matters brought before the visitor to the great show at Park Royal none had a more practical usefulness or greater educational value than the small educational exhibition organized by the Education Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society. It was the first of the kind held in connection with a Royal

Show and had for its objects the bringing before members and the public the educational work and scientific researches carried out at the Woburn Experimental Station, at the Research Laboratory of the Royal Veterinary College; by the Lawes Agricultural Trust at Rothamsted; and by various agricultural colleges and teaching institutions in various parts of the country. Not only did these exhibits give a very good impression of the great amount and almost infinite variety of work which is at present going on for the benefit of the farmer, both locally and nationally, but in a very large number of cases experiments in miniature were shown in their actual results. The worst of it all was that no visitor had really time to do this section of the show justice, while a student might have passed a fortnight in examining the different exhibits, and even then not have extracted a tenth of the practical information it conveyed.

Dates of Fairs.

The following dates for fairs have been selected. We should be pleased to hear from the secretaries of any agricultural societies whose fair dates are not given herewith:

Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 27, Sept. 12
Kildonan, Man.	Sept. 23—24
Saskatoon, Sask.	Sept. 29—30
Woodlands, Man.	Sept. 30
Rosthern, Sask.	Oct. 1
Maple Creek, Assa.	Sept. 29, Oct. 1
Duck Lake, Sask.	Oct. 2
Carlyle, Assa.	Oct. 2
Medicine Hat, Assa.	Oct. 2—3
Austin, Man.	Oct. 6
Kinistino, Sask.	Oct. 6
Fairmeade, Assa.	Oct. 6
Olds, Alta.	Oct. 6
Lethbridge, Alta.	Oct. 6—7
Meadow Lea, Man.	Oct. 7
Innisfail, Alta.	Oct. 7
Gladstone, Man.	Oct. 8
Grenfell, Assa.	Oct. 8
Pincher Creek, Alta.	Oct. 8
Red Deer, Alta.	Oct. 8—9

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 60 years by millions of mothers for their children, while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. (Advt.)



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TIME AND MONEY SAVED IN HANDLING GRAIN.

MANITOBA IRON WORKS,

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WINNIPEG.

When writing, mention The Farmer.



YORKTON'S MIDSUMMER FAIR.

A Letter from the Peace River Country.

By F. N. Lawrence, Vermillion, Athabasca.

[The following very interesting letter, written about July 1st, was received at Winnipeg a month later, but crowded out of our issues of last month.—Ed.]

I will endeavor to give your readers an idea of what is going on here in this far away and little known land.

The fact of this being a large country makes it all the more difficult to write about, so we will confine ourselves to this settlement.

The settlement extends along the river on both sides for about ten miles with a ranch on each end about 15 miles away. In course of time—and before very long, either—this place will be the centre of a large farming district, as there is an almost unlimited amount of good wheat land just aching to be turned over and have its back scratched. An unusually late spring, followed by a long spell of dry weather, has left the crops in a somewhat backward condition, but a few good rains have relieved the situation and we are in a fair way to getting good returns. Although the straw will not be heavy, there will likely be good returns for the amount of land sown, which, by the way, is so small as to be unmentionable to Manitoba farmers. The price of wheat holds at \$1.50 a bushel for all grades, anything not more than half barley, oats and dirt being called wheat, although an effort is being made by some of us small farmers to improve the quality of our crops. We (Lawrence Bros.) have in about 95 acres of wheat. The seed being all hand picked last year, should give a fairly clean crop this year; and if your readers will pardon the statement, this is the largest crop of wheat ever sown by one farmer in the Peace River.

We have our problems here as other settlements have, but the one nearest to being solved is the mill problem. Although we do not have a mill apiece all around, still there are enough, as all the grain raised would not keep the smallest one going half of the time. There is a 40 bbl. roller process mill owned by the H. B. Co., a 40 inch stone water mill owned by the R. C. mission, and a 20 inch Standard mill, water or steam, owned and operated by H. H. Lawrence & Sons. The first mill of this country was burned down three years ago and was owned by Lawrence Bros. It has not since been rebuilt.

Each of the above mills has complete sawing equipments, and the joint output will be about half a million feet.

We have just had a visit from the first steamer on this part of the river. She is a powerful little boat and has about 550 miles of deep water to run on. She returns to-morrow for the Crossing, towing a scow with fur and passengers. There are over 20 passengers booked for this trip and they expect to shorten the trip from the old tedious time of 20 days down to six or seven.

There is quite a fox craze on now, no less than 130 young foxes being raised here this year, among them some fine silvers and blacks. While they are not easy to keep, it is not a great task and last year the foxes raised in captivity brought good prices, the fur being as good as those killed outside.

Mr. Macoun, of the Geological Survey, is making a visit to this portion of the country and will devote his time to exploring the Peace River region. He expresses himself well pleased with the country around Vermillion and believes that there is every opportunity for successful wheat growing. He will make a full report on the country in October and those wishing information from and about the Peace River district would do well to make their wants known at Ottawa early.

Conservation of Soil Moisture.

Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture is an observant man and relates a little incident in

ed and cracked open while in the other a layer of fine dust covered the surface. The lesson was not lost upon the young ladies, and they learned then and there that two ounces more of water had escaped from the pot that had not the dust surface than from the one that had it.

No simpler lesson could be given as to conservation of moisture by cultivation. While the perfect dust mulch is not practicable in actual farm operations, still the surface of the soil may be made so fine as to approach the dust in point of actual holding of soil moisture near the surface. Every farmer may demonstrate the worth of the mulch of soil by cultivating all but a small portion of any given area and noting the difference in moisture contained at the end of a week or any given period.



WM. WILLISCROFT, OF WILLISCROFT BROS., GLADSTONE, MAN.

Who farms between 400 and 500 acres, seated on his Western King Wagon, Stewart & Metcalfe, agents, Winnipeg.

his personal experience that conveyed a lesson in a forcible manner. It appears that the department had given a general invitation to the young ladies attending the Normal School at Washington to come twice each week to the greenhouses at the Department of Agriculture to study plant life and soil physics. During one of these visits he happened to drop into the greenhouse and was at once besieged to explain what the young ladies called a "mystery." Two flower pots of equal size had been filled with soil and weighed a few days before this visit. The pots had weighed exactly the same at the start, but now one was two ounces heavier than the other. The young ladies could not explain the discrepancy and appealed to him to enlighten them. Upon examination he found the surface soil in one of the pots pack-

In the present year of insufficient rain in Manitoba this subject is particularly timely. Our farmers should ponder over it and apply the lesson to the fullest extent practicable.

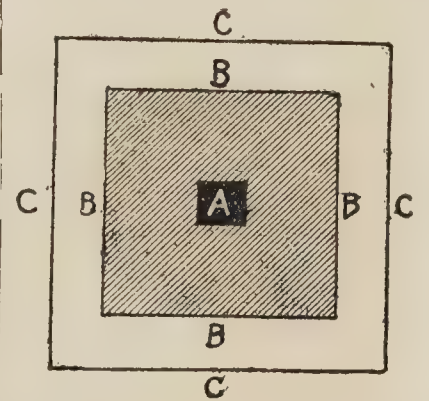
Agricultural Correspondents.

Mr. Hanbury, president of the British Board of Agriculture, prior to his death, outlined a scheme under which an advisory council acting in conjunction with the board would be formed. This council would consist of representative agriculturists throughout Great Britain and the intention was to have adopted the Australian plan and consult this council in all matters of importance affecting the Agriculture De-

partment. Although this scheme has fallen through, the Earl of Onslow, Mr. Hanbury's successor in office, announces that a portion of the late Mr. Hanbury's proposal is to be carried into effect at once. At the Lincoln show the president of the Board of Agriculture explained the matter. It is intended, it appears, to establish a system of correspondents, and for this purpose Great Britain will be divided into nineteen or twenty districts, and in each of these a number of land owners, land agents and farmers will be appointed as honorary correspondents to make known to the board the wants of farmers in their particular areas. This is a very practical method of keeping in touch with the country, which ought to be useful. Much will, of course, depend on how this plan is carried out, but it is evident that the Government of Great Britain is beginning to wake up to a realization of its duties in connection with the present depression of agriculture. The scheme may lead to great things and might with profit be adopted in Western Canada.

Western Canada's Possibilities.

This illustration tells more convincingly than would many columns of letterpress why the eyes of the land-hungry all over the world are turning to the Canadian West.



The square C C represents the total area of the province of Manitoba, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan—270,000,000 acres in all. The shaded square, B B, shows the area of land good for farming—135,000,000 acres; while the black square, A, is the land at present under cultivation—about 5,000,000 acres. The black centre of cultivated land is but a dot on the great expanse of land suitable for tillage. From that little black dot over a hundred million bushels of various sorts of grain were reaped last year. What will the harvest be when the whole area comes under the plough?

Grasshoppers by the Ton.

The last Utah legislature passed a law giving a bounty of one cent a pound on grasshoppers, the state to pay two-thirds and the county where killed one-third—optional with the counties whether they take advantage of the act or not. Thus far, says the Deseret News, Sanpete and Juab are the only counties to avail themselves of it. The hoppers killed in Sanpete county amount to 76,773 lbs., or a little over 38 tons, enough to fill four box cars, and the bill comes to \$859, of which \$91 is salary of receiving agents. In all, over 54 tons of grasshoppers have been killed.



VIEW OF F. W. GREEN'S MILKING SHORTHORNS, MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

Territorial Agricultural Societies Legislation.

An ordinance was passed at the last session of the Territorial Assembly amending and consolidating the Agricultural Societies Ordinance. A session seldom passes without some change in this law and an occasional consolidation is, therefore, a good thing.

The most important change made is in the manner of apportioning the government grant. Hitherto the amount of grant due any particular society has been determined by the amount the said society collected or earned outside government and municipal grants and only taking into account the net earnings from races and other sports. The minimum amount of such earnings entitling a society to participate was \$350. This was apparently found a somewhat complicated system, which also inflicted considerable hardship on some societies whose earnings were too small to enable them to rank on the grant, but who were, nevertheless, putting up a better prize list than other societies who drew a liberal grant from the government. The method of apportioning the grant now is on a basis of the actual amount of money paid out by a society for prizes. In order to overcome the case of the \$45 prize for the best three-year-old steer (the animal to become the property of the donor) or similar schemes for swelling the amount upon which grant may be drawn without any expense to the society or donor, a proviso has been added to the section deal-

tions more widespread than at present and also disseminate good seed of the most suitable varieties. The principle on which these agricultural experiments are worked out by the Territorial government is to supply the experimenter with the necessary instructions and sufficient seed for a plot large enough to warrant the ordinary farmer in giving time and space to these field trials. In addition to this a payment is made equal to the estimated value of the work involved, so that if the experiment results in failure, the farmer undertaking it sustains no actual loss in the matter.

Authority is provided for the appointment of a Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes. This is most decidedly a wise move. Before the Territorial Department of Agriculture was organized, no systematic effort had ever been made with a view to develop the useful side of agricultural societies work. The local fair had consequently degenerated into a horse racing or circus event, with live stock or agricultural products as an inconvenient, but necessary, evil. This has largely been changed through the efforts of that department, but the time had come when an officer able to devote all his time to this branch of the work had become absolutely necessary.

Harvest in California.

Wheat and barley harvesting with a header in California is very interesting. The machines are drawn by from 32 to 36 horses or mules, which are hitched,



PART OF THE BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM DISPLAY OF SQUASH AND PUMPKINS AT THE BRANDON HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, AUGUST, 1903.

ing with the payment of grant, to the effect that the Commissioner may withhold payment in respect to any prize offered which in his opinion is not calculated to promote the legitimate objects of an agricultural exhibition. This apparently would also apply where a prize was offered for "the worst looking single turn-out," as was done at a local fair in New South Wales some time ago. Very little criticism can be levelled against this change which would appear to place the distribution of the agricultural societies grant on a much more equitable basis than it has hitherto occupied.

Another provision of importance is the one prohibiting the voting by proxy and confining the voting power of large shareholders in companies organized for the purpose of holding agricultural exhibitions under the provisions of the ordinance in that behalf. Hitherto one vote for each share was the rule, now it is limited to one vote for each shareholder, irrespective of the amount of his holding. This also seems to be a sensible regulation, which, by the way, has always been in force in some of the exhibition companies operating in the West.

Provision is made for making payment for experiments conducted under the auspices of agricultural societies. This subject has been dealt with in previous issues. The scheme is an adaptation of the co-operative experiment plan in vogue in Ontario and elsewhere, and the object is to make experimenta-

tions more widespread than at present and also disseminate good seed of the most suitable varieties. The principle on which these agricultural experiments are worked out by the Territorial government is to supply the experimenter with the necessary instructions and sufficient seed for a plot large enough to warrant the ordinary farmer in giving time and space to these field trials. In addition to this a payment is made equal to the estimated value of the work involved, so that if the experiment results in failure, the farmer undertaking it sustains no actual loss in the matter.

It requires from five to seven men to run a header. The grain is allowed to become dead ripe, and often stands for weeks after it is in this condition, as there are no heavy winds to shell it out, so it is ready to put in bags as soon as it is harvested, which is in the months of June and July.

The header cuts the grain, threshes, separates it and runs it into sacks, which are sewed up as they are filled, in the same manner that the miller sews up the flour sack. They are then dropped off in rows and gathered up and placed in heaps preparatory to being hauled to granaries which are built at sidings along the line of railroad.

When hauling grain to granaries one man usually drives three teams with three wagons. The wagons are all hitched tandem as are the teams.

A header cuts a swath from 16 to 22 feet in width and some of them are run by steam as well as by horses. The ordinary size of farm worked by one man contains from 1,000 to 1,500 acres. There is a tract of land which contains 108,000 acres owned by one man. This he leases in lots of from 1,500 to 1,800 acres to each tenant. Beans are also grown in large quantities. As many as two or three hundred acres are to be seen in one patch. The land is generally level and rain seldom falls from spring till fall.

Seal Brand Coffee

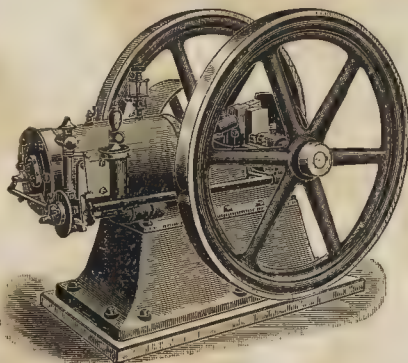
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Dawson's Golden Chaff and Turkey Red in Ontario.

C. A. Zavitz, director of the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., has just sent out a bulletin in regard to experiments with winter crops in Ontario in 1903. Upwards of 200 varieties of winter wheat have been grown upon the college farm within the past 14 years and most of these have been grown for at least five years in succession. There has, therefore, been pretty thorough test made with almost all of the best known of the winter wheats which grow in Canada.

The bulletin mentioned gives the average results for five years of what it refers to as "some of the best varieties in yield of both straw and grain per acre, and in weight of grain, measured bushel." The list, which we reproduce below, includes 14 varieties and these are placed in the order of their productiveness in bushels per acre. It will be interesting to our readers to notice that Dawson's Golden Chaff, now being grown by a good many farmers in Alberta, appears at the top of the list, while Turkey Red, which has also been cultivated in the West, comes in 13th place.

In speaking of the sorts grown in Alberta, the bulletin says: "The Dawson's Golden Chaff produces stiff straw and soft grain, and the Turkey Red weak straw and hard grain. We have made several crosses between these two wheats, and hope to secure a new variety with the productive power and the stiffness of straw of the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the quality of grain of the Turkey Red." In giving a list of the varieties which in 1902 millers were

following number of smut balls per pound of wheat: untreated, 456; treated with potassium sulphide, 11; treated with copper sulphate (bluestone), 2, and treated with hot water, 1. The copper sulphate (bluestone) treatment consisted in soaking the seed for twelve hours in a solution made by dissolving one pound of copper sulphate in 24 gallons of water, and then immersing the seed for five minutes in lime water made by slacking one pound of lime in 10 gallons

Australians Looking to Canada.

The Australian pastoralists have suffered such tremendous losses owing to the prolonged drought of the past few years that many of them are turning their eyes to Canada as a more suitable field for agricultural operations. An illustration of this is furnished in a recent letter from Robert Caldwell, chairman of the Council of Agriculture of South Australia, to J. A. Ruddick, chief of the Dominion Dairy Division, who was formerly Dairy Commissioner for New Zealand. Mr. Caldwell says:

"I would be greatly obliged if you could supply me with your opinion of the land that the Dominion government are opening up for settlement, and whether you consider the prospects for settlement are equal to what obtain in New Zealand. Perhaps the Department have literature on hand that may meet the demand for information that is often being made upon me. I have myself several sons who do not care about the prospects of farming that obtain at the present time in Australia. If inducement offered, they might turn their attention to the grain lands of your great Northwest. We have had a succession of disastrous seasons, but the gloom cloud seems to be lifting, as the present year has had a most auspicious beginning, one of the most favorable we have had for some time. Still there are dry patches on our great island where an effort is being made to obtain rain by artificial means."

The agricultural college at Regina will open its next session on Oct. 5.

of water. The hot water treatment consisted in immersing the wheat for fifteen minutes in water at 132 degrees F. After each treatment the grain was spread out and stirred occasionally until dry enough to sow.

The Grenfell Farmers' Elevator Co. has declared a dividend of ten per cent. on its first year's business. It was built last year too late for business and at extra cost, and the directors are well satisfied with their success.

desirous of having on account of their superior milling qualities, Turkey Red stands in the front.

In commenting upon the difference in quality of seed, the following interesting facts are stated: The average results of six years' experiments show that large plump seed yielded 7 bushels 51 pounds of wheat per acre more than the shrunken seed; and 6 bushels 31 pounds more than the small plump seed. Sound wheat produced five times as great a yield of both grain and straw as seed which had been broken in the process of threshing.

From sowing one, one and one-half and two bushels of winter wheat per acre for each of six years, average yields of 40.2 bus., 43.3 bus. and 43.9 bus. per acre, respectively, were obtained. As two varieties of wheat were used each year, these averages represent twelve distinct tests, and it is really surprising to notice the very slight variation in the yields considering that the quantity of seed used is in one case twice as great as in another.

For seven years in succession five plots of each of two varieties of winter wheat were sown at the same time in the autumn, and cut at five different dates in the following summer—a week being allowed between each two dates of cutting. Seed from each of the 70 cuttings was sown and the crop therefrom was harvested when ripe. In the average results of these tests it is found that the heaviest weight of grain per measured bushel and the largest yield of both grain and straw were produced from seed taken from the crops which had become very ripe by remaining uncut for the longest period of time.

In the average of four years' tests, seed fall wheat infested with smut spores produced grain containing the



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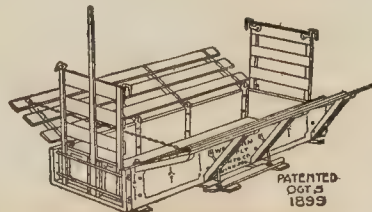
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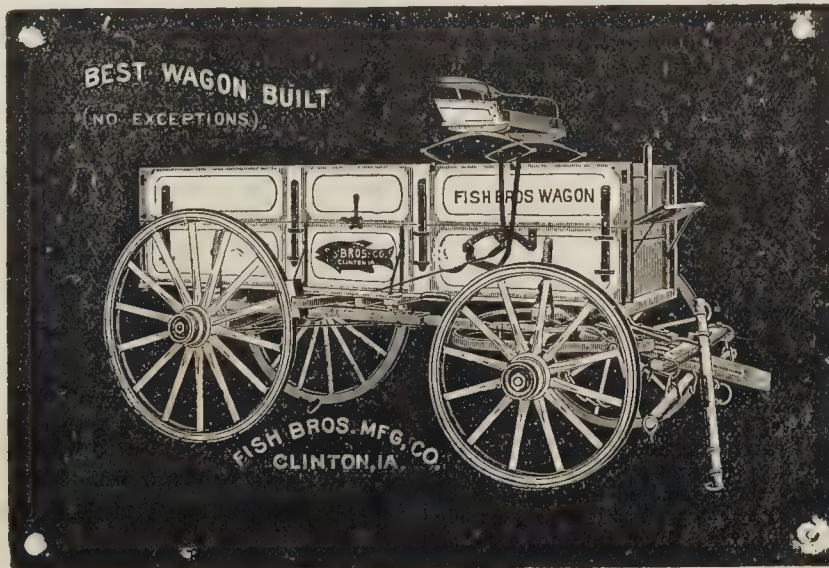
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It is now, as it always has been, the best wagon on wheels. Don't be bluffed into believing that the original FISH can be furnished from any other source.

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Sole Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Cheap Corn Cutter.

H. W. Potts, writing in the Agricultural Gazette of N. S. W., gives the following description of a home-made device for cutting corn:

A cheap and quick system of cutting the maize is essential, and the cornstalks may be harvested by means of a simple device, which can be readily constructed by any handy man on a farm, as shown in the accompanying illustration. A farm sledge is made 3 ft. 6 in. x 20 in. by upright 3 in. x 2 in. timbers as a

The questions arise: How does this come and what are the effects?

Eighteen years ago the writer got for seed wheat that was supposed to be pure Fyfe. It was not then bearded. A few heads of another kind could be found amongst it having beards and red chaff, and ripening earlier, but the grain was inferior. Right or wrong, this original wheat has not been changed during these eighteen years, but that growing on new clean land has been always reserved for sowing. Now there may be possibly 25 per cent. of it bearded.

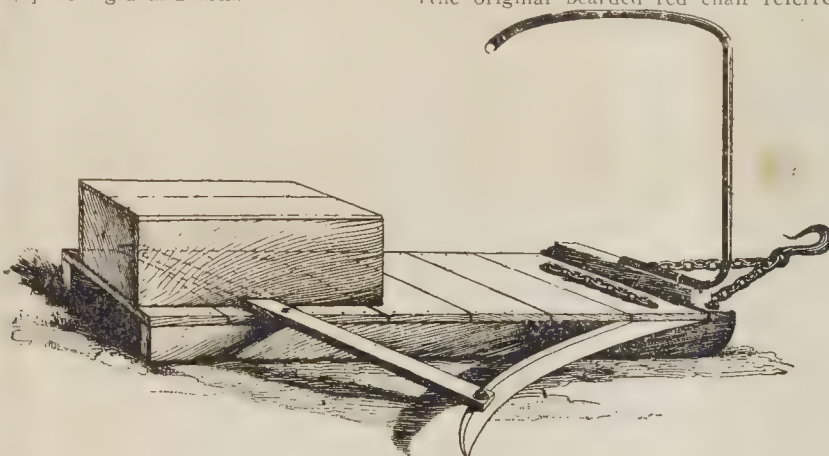


THE CORN-CUTTER AT WORK.

framework on which is nailed 1 inch hardwood boards. To the right-hand corner affix the blade of an ordinary scythe by passing a bolt through its heel. Drill a hole about 6 inches or 8 inches from the point of the scythe through the blade, into which a bolt is passed and secured to a 3 in. x 1 in. batten. The length of this is regulated to give the blade an angle of 45 degrees from the side of the sledge. This cross batten is transfixed to the sledge by bolts being passed through the floor and side battens of the sledge on each side. When all three bolts are evenly screwed up, the scythe blade is rendered quite rigid and firm.

The same thing is, I believe, almost universal throughout the Territories and Manitoba. Some say that in many cases one-half of our Fyfe wheat is now bearded.

One explanation of this is that the bearded wheat originally found amongst the Fyfe, being so much earlier to mature, had acquired greater vitality than the Fyfe, which was often frozen or cut when green, hence the bearded increased more rapidly because of its greater vitality. This theory does not appear correct, because the bearded wheat now so prevalent amongst the Fyfe does not retain the character of the original bearded red chaff referred



HOME-MADE CORN CUTTER.

A steady horse accustomed to cultivation between rows of corn should be harnessed to the sledge. The driver sits on a case or raised framework. One hand is used to drive, and the other guides the fall of the stalks. These should be cut close to the roots. This plan is simple and rapid in its work. From 5 to 8 acres per day can be cut in this way.

The Spread of Bearded Heads Amongst Red Fyfe Wheat.

By A. T. Fotheringham, Grenfell, Assa.

A matter which is of considerable interest and importance is again presented at this season of the year, more especially to the thinking and observant farmer. In looking with hopefulness and expectancy over our wheat fields we notice that our Fyfe wheat has year by year been becoming more and more bearded, until now there is in many cases a large percentage of it bearded.

to. When the bearded and unbearded are rubbed out in the hand and carefully compared, no difference can be distinguished. We must therefore look for a more satisfactory explanation than this.

Another theory is that from lack of careful cultivation and selection the Fyfe wheat is simply changing and according to an infallible law of nature "reverting to type."

Another explanation still may be referred to. There are two principal factors in the ultimate character, both of animals and vegetables, viz., "heredity" and "environment," or parentage and surrounding influences. Parentage stamped its character originally on all wheats alike, but surrounding influences have changed this character, and produced different kinds, not species, Fyfe being one of these kinds. Now if environment produced Fyfe wheat, environment will again change its character.

Our climate is cold and rigorous. The nights when the wheat is ripening are usually chilly and long. Our soil is rich. These are the elements that pro-

duce the best wheat in the world. Now Fyfe wheat, not being native to our country, is simply becoming acclimated according to another wise law of nature more observable in its application to animals. The writer's opinion is that these two laws of nature referred to unitedly may satisfactorily account for our Fyfe wheat becoming bearded.

Now the important question arises: Is this a good or bad thing? Do not the beards intercept hoar frost and by their vibration caused by breezes protect the berry? And is not the chaff also thicker? And does not the wheat ripen sooner? We think so. These are all good things and of primary importance in our country where early frosts so often do serious damage.

What about the quality of bearded wheat? Is it as good as the bald? Of this we are not sure. We do remember, however, that bearded wheats such as the Ladoga have been tried here and discarded, being considered inferior to Fyfe for milling purposes.

These few thoughts are advanced in the hope that this subject may be more fully discussed by those better qualified than I am to do so. We farmers would like to hear from you, or some of the readers of your excellent and practical Nor'-West Farmer.

Editorial Note.—This question is one that lies along the line of every day practice and is a very proper one for discussion. Our correspondent may be correct in his observation so far as it reaches. But our observation does not

the gradual outcome of sterner environment or only due to carelessness about the kind of seed sown?

If readers will keep the matter before their minds and drop us a line stating their impressions, we shall gladly find room for them.

We agree with the point made by Mr. Fotheringham that coarser and earlier varieties will probably have a larger proportion of germination and in that way will, if unchecked by occasional selection or change, tend to produce the result to which he points.

Manitoba Flour in Australia.

The way that Manitoba flour gained and pushed its way in the Australian markets is graphically told by the Australian representative of the Northwestern Miller.

Ten or twelve years ago an Australian, then in England, thought he would send a lot of Manitoba flour to Melbourne. It was ultimately sent on to Sydney, where there was no import duty. The bakers did not understand it at first, but found out its virtues, and it is now so well known that all good hard wheat flours are sold as "Manitoba." Our flour had one special advantage there over American brands. The Manitoba millers had through bills of lading from the C. P. R., whose office at Sydney did good service to the



FORMER RESIDENCE OF D. H. McDOWALL, EX-M.P. FOR SASKATCHEWAN, 3 MILES EAST OF PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

In connection with this house is the largest lumber mill in Saskatchewan. It has not been running for several years, but is now being repaired by Telford Bros., and will be running next month.

altogether agree with his. The last wheat fields the writer saw were conspicuous for the absence of bearded heads. But that was in Manitoba. Our own impression is that in most districts there is no increase in the proportion of bearded heads. But if there is such an increase in any district, it is worth while to try and find out the reason. We assume that bearded wheats are rather coarser and less desirable and they may also be hardier, therefore increasing proportionately, on the principal of "survival of the fittest."

One point more let us note here. Environment has only a subordinate place in the perpetuation of varieties. Selection more than environment fixes the quality of what we breed. If we fail to reject inferior specimens, our breeding is bound to degenerate. Off-hand, we would say that neglect to keep our seed pure is the prime cause of the presence of undesirable sorts where they do exist. In all our own observation we cannot recall any case in which any farmer who assumed to give reasonable care and skill to the matter of wheat growing has ever had 25 per cent. of bearded heads in his field of Red Fyfe.

We would gladly welcome discussion on the point raised by Mr. Fotheringham. But first of all we want to get at the rockbottom facts of the case.

First—Is there throughout the country at large, or even in the coldest and most exposed districts, a noticeable increase in the proportion of bearded heads?

Second—If so, are the bearded heads

Manitoba men in this way, which Americans had not.

The recent federation of Australia has led to the imposition of a customs duty of \$12.50 a ton, which, in combination with good growing weather, is likely to effectually check the sale of Manitoba flour in Australia. But, as Sir John Macdonald remarked, "Nothing can check Manitoba." For hot weather baking nothing can touch Manitoba flour and one large baker in Sydney said a difference of \$15 or \$20 a ton in price would not stop him from using it. For one thing, a 200 lb. bag of Canadian flour will absorb 25 lbs. more water than the best Australian.

Prices of wheat in Australia by the last mail advices were from \$1.35 down to \$1.20 a bushel. Their new wheat crop promises well and may leave a considerable quantity for export.

Professor Lawrence Bruner, chief of the entomological department of Nebraska State university, has discovered a new poison which he says will end the grasshopper pest.

James Atkinson, Agricola, Edmonton district, has 10 acres of Turkey Red or Kansas Hard fall wheat which wintered well and was fit to cut Aug. 18. He estimates its yield at 40 bushels per acre.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. and the Alberta Grain Co. have announced their definite intentions to immediately commence the construction of two large grain elevators on the site of the new C. N. R. station at Edmonton.

Boiler Inspection.

In the last annual report of the inspector of factories for Ontario is a paper by J. T. Burke, in which some of our readers may take an interest. He says boiler inspection is usually regulated under the following order:

- No. 1. Hydrostatic tests.
- No. 2. External inspection.
- No. 3. Internal inspection.

The hydrostatic tests consist in applying a cold water pressure to a boiler that is completely filled with water, after which the inspector looks the boiler carefully over in all parts to see if there are any signs of leakage, or distress of any kind. This test is usually applied to new boilers or boilers that have undergone extensive repairs. This test is not considered to be injurious to a boiler when it is applied by a man with good judgment. The hammer test is recommended also when it can be applied.

External boiler inspection is made by looking the boiler over from outside to make sure that the attendant is not running it at a higher pressure than is allowed, that he is carrying plenty of water in the boiler, and the safety valve will blow off freely and at the pressure it is allowed, that the water gauges are in safe condition, that the boiler is not showing any signs of leakage or any bulges over the fire sheet, or signs of distress of any kind.

Internal boiler inspection, or hammer tests, as they are sometimes called, is made by the inspector entering the boiler through the manhole and looking the inside over carefully as well as the outside of the boiler. Among the things that he has to look out for are these: A deposit of sediment or muddy matter, hard incrustation or scale on the tubes and plates, corrosion of any part of the boiler, both inside and outside fractures of the plates, heads, headers, etc., leakage around the tube ends, seams, and all other places where such leakage is possible, defective bracing of the flat parts of the boiler, grooving of the plates or heads, burned or blistered parts, defective accessories of all kinds, water gauges, feed pipes, blow pipes, steam pressure gauges and safety valves.

We frequently find that a steam gauge has not been tested for several months, which is wrong on account of the delicacy of its construction; a great deal depends upon its accuracy. Moreover, safety valves are sometimes found weighted down with scrap material and they occasionally stick, when it is difficult to tell whether the gauge or pop is correct. Such incidents as these help to explain some of the unaccountable boiler explosions, which upon subsequent investigation have shown neither low water nor bad stay-bolts. Owners should purchase the very best steam pressure gauges which is the general practice, and they should be tested frequently while in use. With the gauge correct, the safety pop valves should be frequently set, and any sticking should receive prompt attention.

Fall Wheat Heads from Swan River.

Our readers may remember that on page 723 of our July 6th issue we printed a letter from Isaac Becker, of Swan River, Man., in which he stated that on Sept. 11th of last year he sowed a little Kansas Turkey Red fall wheat. In writing us that letter Mr. Becker said: "It was too late to allow it to stool last fall, so it stooled this spring. It wintered all right and looks extra well."

We are in receipt of a number of heads of this crop, kindly forwarded to us by Mr. Becker on Aug. 14th. The heads were still green when plucked, and would not evidently be ready for cutting for ten days or two weeks, but our correspondent says: "The weather here is unfavorable to ripening, or I would have been able to cut it by this time." The heads are about twice as long as specimens of the same variety which we received last year from Alberta, running up to six inches in length, and the indications from the specimens at hand are that the crop will be a heavy yielder.

"Our Stitches in Time Save Nine."

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Our new Catalogue, fresh from the press, is the official style-book for hundreds of Canadian men, women and boys.

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WE GIVE THREE GREAT SPECIAL OFFERS FOR SEPTEMBER.



MEN'S OVERCOATS \$10

We are prepared to sell an overcoat for fall and winter wear this season at \$10 that will take the country by storm. The picture illustrates the style admirably—the long swagger, graceful cut, the new slash pockets, the dash and perfect fitting qualities that will make this coat the rage. Tailored from fine Oxford grey cheviot or freizes (genuine imported cloths) with silk velvet collar and silk stitched seams.

This coat is the very best we've ever been able to produce at \$10—it is in fact equal at every point to our \$12 coat of last year, which is saying a great deal for it. Sizes 35 to 44.

We will send samples, self-measurement forms and our new Catalogue on request.

MEN'S SUITS \$10

This season's assortment of suits at \$10 make it practically impossible for any man to fail to find satisfaction. If you expected to pay your tailor \$15 for your fall and winter suit it would be as well for you to send for our samples of \$10 suitings. "Not made to your order but made to fit"—and guaranteed to fit. For every day business wear or for semi-dress wear, suits of rare excellence of cloth and tailoring may be had for \$10. "Jamieson made."

Blue and Black Worsted Serges—In single or double breasted styles; coats made with hand padded military shoulders and hand made collars. Colors guaranteed fast dye.

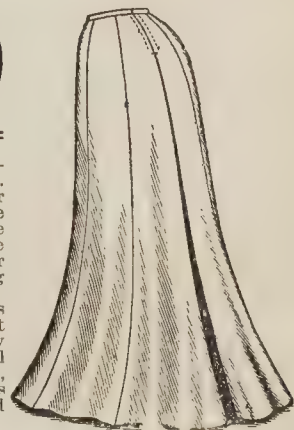
Genuine (Imported) Scotch Tweeds—Single breasted military sack styles in checks, overchecks and plaids. You are perfectly safe in ordering any color effect this season as the variety is almost unlimited. Samples will be sent by return mail on request.

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As to the material—All-wool black or grey cheviot. Plenty of cloth—not skimmed or stinted in any way. Far more desirable, more stylish, more comfortable than anything we have yet seen in ready-to-wear skirts. Six rows of stitching around bottom.

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Provincial Horticultural Exhibition.

The second annual exhibition under the management of the Western Horticultural Society was held in Winnipeg Aug. 26, 27 and 28. Last year about one-half of the large Auditorium rink was sufficient to accommodate the display which was gathered together, but as the beginning of a Manitoba horticultural exhibition this was considered highly satisfactory. This year, however, the whole of the floor space of the same building was utilized, and was well filled by the magnificent pyramids of potted plants and the stands of flowers, fruits and vegetables.

As an exposition of the productiveness of the country the show just held here was not only a success, but was one which to any person unacquainted with what is being done in the way of horticulture could not but be a complete revelation as setting forth the horticultural possibilities of the Canadian Northwest. It is true that part of the exhibit was made up from the gardens of the professionals, but it is also a fact that a number of the best things in the

art's greenhouse, secured the award for the best rare plant. It was an orchid and appeared with a couple of the most delicately tinted blue blossoms which one could ever hope to gaze upon. One of the most interesting displays in the cut flower class was the splendid collection of hardy herbaceous perennials shown by C. N. Bell. His lawn is always filled with a profusion of the finest out-door flowers and his display at the show was fairly representative of his success at home.

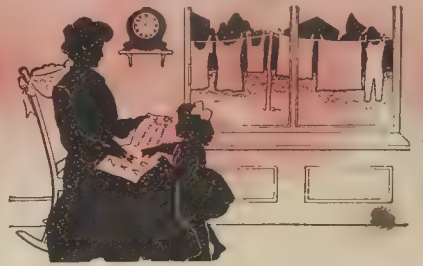
Passing by the first table, the next objects to engage the eye were the two pyramids of potted plants displayed by the two greenhouse owners, R. Alston and H. E. Philpott. These were each about fifteen feet in diameter and were arranged with that nicety which revealed the hand of the horticultural artist. In the centre just behind these two was a similar pyramid of potted plants displayed by the Public Parks Board, while still farther away H. Bateman made up an attractive stand of his plants.

In the classes for amateurs there was a fairly good lot of cut flowers, but the display of potted plants was not quite so large as might have been expected in a city the size of Winnipeg. It is not to be wondered at that potted plants are not brought in any number from outside points, but with the large number of homes in the city in which a good deal of intelligent effort is directed towards the growing of this class of flowers a much larger display should easily be available. Judged from the standpoint of growth and profusion of

of apples was Thos. Frankland, Stone-wall, while other exhibitors were W. L. Lyall, Portage la Prairie; Thomas Mackay, Kildonan; J. M. Ferguson, Gladstone; I. W. Thompson, Portage la Prairie; George Bennett, Virden, and David Manson, Mrs. M. Bacon, W. G. Fonseca and W. J. Healey, Winnipeg. Besides this the Brandon Experimental Farm exhibit, in charge of horticulturist Harry Brown, contained quite a large number of plates of the seedlings of the Martha crab and of the hybrids which have been evolved by crossing the Russian apples with the Siberian crab. The Jewell Nursery Co., of Lake City, Minn., also had a stand upon which they displayed about 15 of the varieties of apples which they are growing in the neighboring state. In this display they showed a good assortment of the Hibernian and the Okabena, of which varieties they are making a specialty. The quality of the apple display was very fine, and most of this fruit showed the clean skin and crisp flesh which is characteristic of northern grown apples.

Something more rare were a couple of Manitoba grown pears which found a place in the display of Thos. Frankland. It is true that these precious specimens were not very impressive in size, but they were pears for all that, and therein lies hope.

There were about 80 or 100 plates of plums, and the names of most of the exhibitors will be found in the list of prize-winners. Plum-growing does not seem to have branched out until it em-



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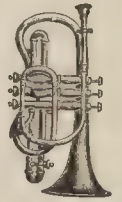
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PART OF THE HONEY DISPLAY AT THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN WINNPEG, AUG. 26-28, 1903.

building were grown by amateurs, and that different parts of the country were represented. It is safe to say that anyone who a score of years ago would have talked about the possibility of our having such a horticultural display in 1903 as was to be seen here in verity a few days ago would have at least been regarded by most people as a hopelessly over-sanguine, but perhaps harmless, enthusiast. It is equally safe to say that such a show would to-day still be a revelation to many of the settlers who have lived in the country for the past twenty years.

Upon entering the building the visitor came at once upon a stand of some 60 or 70 feet which stretched across the building and was occupied by the cut flower display of the professionals. Some very beautiful designs wrought of everlasting flowers from the greenhouses of R. Alston rose above the lines of vases and formed the most conspicuous figures of this table. In the professional cut flower display also, R. Alston showed a profusion of well selected varieties. The Public Parks Board of Winnipeg, though not entering for competition, contributed a very fine exhibit of cut flowers of the useful and hardy sorts which are being grown with such success in the parks of the city. Almost all of the ordinarily grown and some of the rare varieties were shown upon this stand. The sweet pea display was the largest and one of the most attractive. H. Bateman, from F. W. Stob-

bloom, the fuchsias were decidedly the most conspicuous flower in this class, some of the specimens being very fine plants. The Elmwood Cemetery Co., of Winnipeg, made up a fine stand of cut flowers and potted plants and was a pleasing reminder of the skill which is being exercised to spread a quiet charm and beauty over the dwelling places of those who slumber in the cities of the dead.

In the centre of the building upon a number of tables was to be seen the fruit display. The most interesting feature of this part of the exhibition was the large assortment of apples brought out by A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man. Most of our readers have at different times read through these columns something as to the efforts which this gentleman has been putting forth in the way of testing the possibilities of the West in fruit growing, but still it must be something of a surprise to know that this year his display of standard apples alone comprised some thirty-five varieties, besides a number of crabs and hybrids. We understand that Mr. Stevenson expects to pick about 40 barrels of apples this fall. Most of the sorts shown are of the hardy Russian and Russian-American kinds now being grown in the Western States, and bearing names which are entirely unfamiliar to the average person whose acquaintance with this kind of fruits has been acquired in the eastern provinces of the Dominion. The next largest exhibitor

braces so many cultivated kinds as is the case with apples, but each year's fruitage brings in some one or two new sorts which help to swell the foundation stock upon which to carry on further work. As indicating the lines of work which hold the most hope to the farmer and horticulturist it may be worthy to note that a good deal of the display of plums was made up of the native sorts, while such improved American varieties as the Weaver, Aitken, Forest Garden and Cheney formed the balance. The so-called hardy plums which have sometimes been imported from Eastern nurseries were conspicuously absent.

In order to have an exhibition properly timed for the growers of larger fruit and vegetables, it must come somewhat too late for those whose special field of work is the rearing of small fruit, and for this reason the display in this class was not large. There were, however, some good plates of red and black currants, red, black and yellow raspberries, a number of varieties of gooseberries, etc.

There were a couple of long tables loaded with vegetables, one of them for competition in the professional class and the other grown by amateurs. It is an old story to say that in vegetable growing Manitoba and the Territories need not fear comparison with any other part of the world. The display was on the whole very good, although in a few cases perhaps the ordinary was not

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very far surpassed. We would have liked to have seen more competition in this class from outside points than was the case this year, although of course at this season of the year, farmers at other centres cannot be blamed for thinking themselves too busy to gather together a display of vegetables to send to Winnipeg. One exhibit which is worthy of special mention is that of S. Larcombe, Birtle. Besides a good display of his own entries in the sections for different sorts of vegetables and flowers, this gentleman grew for the Birtle Agricultural Society a very fine collection of vegetables which won the red ticket in the contest for an exhibit by any horticultural or agricultural society. It is a pity that there was no competition in this section, because the display from Birtle was good enough to have shown against other company. Another outsider who is worthy of mention is T. W. Knowles, Emerson, who although showing in the professional class was able to secure five first and six second prizes on vegetables and fruit.

Besides the apple display from the Brandon Experimental Farm, mentioned above, this institution showed a table of vegetables, fruits and flowers and behind this a fine panel made up of grains and grasses. The whole exhibit was arranged in an artistic way, and a good deal of information in regard to the work being done at Brandon was given by Mr. Brown, who had the whole in charge.

The display of preserved fruits was largely put up by Winnipeg ladies, although J. Caldwell, Virden, was a large exhibitor, and nice exhibits were shown by Mrs. Thompson, Bird's Hill, Mrs. Dickson, Suthwyn, Miss E. Fowler, Headingly, and Mrs. Nixon, Emerson.

The honey exhibit was a really creditable one, and was the practical outcome of the activity of the Bee-Keepers' Association. We are reproducing in this issue a photo of part of the honey display. Besides those whose names appear in the prize list, John Coleman, of Roseisle, sent in a very fine lot of comb honey which arrived too late to secure entry.

From the standpoint of horticultural display, the show was a success, but so far as attendance was concerned it was something of a failure, the number of visitors not being as great as was the case a year ago. It is impossible to account for this fact. It cannot, of course, be expected that an attendance from outside points at this time of the year would be at all possible, but it is at least reasonable to expect that a large proportion of the thousands of Winnipeg's population would be interested in the fruit and flower growing achievements of the country. It is really disappointing to learn that during the three days and evenings of the show only about 1,200 people passed the turnstile.

We give below the list of prize winners:—

APPLES.

Collection of apples exclusive of Hybrids—1 A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man.; 2 Thomas Frankland, Stonewall; highly commended, Stevenson. Jewell Nurseries Co.

Collection of crabs—1 Stevenson; 2 Frankland; 3 Mrs. R. Fowler, Headingly.

Collection of hybrids and seedlings—1 Stevenson; 2 Mrs. M. Bacon, Winnipeg.

Best hardy apple grown in Man. or N.W.T.—1 Frankland; 2 Stevenson; 3 Frankland.

Plate Wealthy—1 Stevenson.

Plate of Duchess—1 W. L. Lyall, Portage la Prairie; 2 Mrs. Bacon.

Plate of Hibernia—1 Stevenson; 2 Frankland.

Plate of other named standard apple—1 Stevenson; 2 Frankland.

Plate of Transcendant crab—1 Stevenson; 2 Thomas McKay, Louise Bridge.

Plate of Hyslop crab—1 Mackay; 2 J. Moncrieff Ferguson, Gladstone.

Plate Siberian crab—1 J. W. Thomson, Portage la Prairie; 2 David Manson, Winnipeg.

Plate Martha crab—1 Frankland; 2 Mrs. Bacon.

Plate Whitney crab—1 Stevenson.

Plate other named crab—1 Stevenson; 2 Frankland.

PLUMS AND CHERRIES.

Collection named varieties—1 Stevenson; 2 Frankland.

Collection native plums—1 Lay Bros., Louise Bridge; 2 T. W. Knowles, Emerson.

Plate Cheney—1 Stevenson; 2 Frankland.

Plate Forest Garden—1 Stevenson.

Plate Weaver—1 Stevenson.

Plate other named variety—1 Stevenson.

Plate Native Seedling—1 Stevenson; 2 Frankland.

Compass Cherry—1 Stevenson.

SMALL FRUITS.

Collection cultivated small fruits—1 D. W. Buchanan, Winnipeg.

Pint black currants—1 Wm. Bell, Winnipeg; 2 Mrs. Bacon.

Pint red currants—1 Buchanan; 2 Bell.

Pint White currants—1 Miss E. Fowler, Headingly; 2 Buchanan.

Collection currants—1 Richard Alston, Winnipeg; 2 Buchanan.

Pint Houghton gooseberries—1 Buchanan.

Pint other cultivated gooseberry—1 Bell; 2 Buchanan.

Pint red raspberries—1 W. H. Tomalin, Kildonan; 2 Buchanan.

Pint yellow raspberries—1 Buchanan; 2 Alston.

Collection raspberries—1 Buchanan.

PRESERVES.

Collection preserved cultivated fruits—1 Mrs. G. Mitchell, Winnipeg; 2 Mrs. Thomson, Bird's Hill.

Collection preserved wild fruits—1 Mrs. Thomson.

Collection of jellies—1 Mrs. P. K. Dickson, Suthwyn; 2 Mrs. T. H. Oxley, Winnipeg.

Quart raspberry vinegar—1 J. B. Mitchell, Winnipeg; 2 Miss E. Fowler.

Quart wine, fruit of vegetables—1 J. Caldwell, Virden; 2 Mrs. J. H. Cameron, Winnipeg.

Quart of pickles, mixed vegetable—1 Mrs. Cameron; 2 Caldwell.

Quart of pickles, mixed fruit—1 Mrs. Thos. Nixon, Emerson; 2 Caldwell.

Quart Chili sauce—1 Caldwell; 2 Cameron.

Quart of pickles, cabbage—1 Mrs. Mitchell; 2 Mrs. Nixon.

Quart of pickles, cauliflower—1 Mrs. Cameron; 2 Mrs. Mitchell.

Quart of pickles, cucumber—1 Mrs. Mitchell; 2 Caldwell.

Quart pickles, tomato—1 Mrs. Mitchell; 2 Mrs. Nixon.

Quart sauer kraut—1 Victor Mager, Winnipeg.

Quart tomato catsup—1 Thomson; 2 Mrs. Mitchell.

VEGETABLES.

Beets, long—1 Geo. T. Chapman, St. Charles; 2 Knowles.

Beets, turnip—1 John Stoney, Winnipeg; 2 W. H. Fielding, Winnipeg.

Kale—1 Knowles.

Cabbage, early—1 Stoney; 2 Knowles.

Cabbage, winter—1 Stoney; 2 Chapman.

Cabbage, Savoy—1 Chapman; 2 W. C. Hall, Headingly.

Cabbage, red—1 Stoney; 2 Chapman.

Cabbage, other variety—1 Stoney; 2 Mager.

Carrots, short—1 Mager; 2 Fielding.

Carrots, intermediate—1 Knowles; 2 Mager.

Cauliflower—1 Mager; 2 Stoney.

Celery—Paris Golden—1 John Riddell, Winnipeg; 2 Stoney.

Celery—white plume—1 Fielding; 2 Jas. Barrett, Winnipeg.

Celery, pink plume—1 Chapman; 2 Fielding.

Celery, other variety—1 Stoney.

Sweet corn—1 Chapman; 2 Stoney.

Cucumber, white spine—1 Tomalin; 2 Stoney.

Cucumber, long green—1 Knowles; 2 Tomalin.

Cucumber, English Frame—1 Henry Bateman, Winnipeg; 2 Barrett.

Lettuce, cabbage—1 Fielding.

Lettuce, Cos—1 Stoney.

Lettuce, curled—1 Mager; 2 Fielding.

Onions, yellow—1 Chapman; 2 J. W. Daddles, Winnipeg.

Onions, red—1 Mackay; 2 Chapman.

Onions, white—1 Chapman; 2 Stoney.

Two dozen pickling onions—1 Chapman; 2 Mager.

Leeks—1 Riddell.

Brussels Sprouts—1 Mager.

Peas in pod—1 Stoney; 2 de Jong Bros., Louise Bridge.

Beans in pod—1 Bateman; 2 Mackay.

Peppers—1 Mager.

Salsify—1 Chapman; 2 Stoney.

Parsnips—1 Students—1 Stoney.

Potatoes, Bovee—1 Tomalin; 2 Stoney.

Potatoes, Early Ohio—1 Knowles; 2 Tomalin.

Potatoes, Early Puritan—1 Chapman; 2 Daddles.

Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1 de Jong Bros.; 2 Knowles.

Potatoes, Burpee's Extra Early—1 Chapman.

Potatoes, other named variety—1 Chapman; 2 de Jong Bros.

Radish, winter—1 Chapman.

Radish, summer—1 Fielding; 2 Barratt.

Citrons—1 Mrs. Leighton, Fernton; 2 Mackay.

Squash, winter—1 Mager; 2 Stoney.

Squash, summer—1 Mrs. J. McDonald, Kildonan; 2 Fielding.

Collection of tomatoes—1 Riddell; 2 Alston.

Tomatoes, large red—1 Barratt; 2 Fielding.

Tomatoes, yellow plum—1 Riddell.

Parsley—1 Mager; 2 Fielding.

Rhubarb—1 Barratt; 2 Fielding.

Turnips, white—1 Chapman; 2 W. C. Hall, Headingly.

Turnips, yellow—1 Knowles; 2 Chapman.

Turnips, Swede—1 Mager; 2 Mackay.

Collection of pot and savory herbs—1 Mager; 2 Chapman.

VEGETABLES—AMATEUR.

Collection of vegetables—1 James Cartmell, Westbourne; 2 Miss J. R. McDonald, Kildonan.

Beets, long—George Craddock, Woodlands; 2 Mrs. McDonald.

Beets, turnip—1 M. Harper, Kildonan; 2 Mrs. B. Shepherd, Birtle.

Kale—1 Mrs. McDonald.

Cabbage, early—1 Lyall; 2 S. Larcombe, Birtle.

Cabbage, winter—1 E. W. Bateman, Portage la Prairie; 2 Mrs. McDonald.

Cabbage, savoy—1 Craddock; 2 Mrs. McDonald.

Cabbage, red—1 Thomson; 2 Mrs. Nixon.

Carrots, short—1 Mrs. Bacon—2 Larcombe.

Carrots, intermediate—1 Thomson; 2 A. Antenbring, Winnipeg.

Cauliflower—1 Harper; 2 Larcombe.

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Parsnips, Hollow Crown—1 John McDonald; 2 Mrs. A. McBean, Suthwyn.
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Potatoes, Bovee—1 Mrs. McDonald; 2 Thomson.
Potatoes, Early Ohio—1 Mrs. McDonald; 2 Harper.
Potatoes, Early Rose—1 Thomson; 2 Mrs. McDonald.
Potatoes, Early Puritan—1 Thomson; 2 Mrs. McDonald.
Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1 Thomson; 2 Mrs. McDonald.
Potatoes, Burpee's Extra Early—1 Mrs. McDonald; 2 Thomson.
Potatoes, other variety—1 Nicholl; 2 Mrs. McDonald.
Radish, winter—1 Harper; 2* Larcombe.
Radish, summer—1 Larcombe.
Citron—1 Mrs. McDonald; 2 Craduck.
Squash, winter—1 Craduck; 2 Larcombe.
Squash, summer—1 Craduck; 2 Buchanan.
Tomatoes, red plum—1 Craduck.
Tomatoes, large red—1 Bulman; 2 J. M. Cartmell.
Tomatoes, yellow plum—1 Mrs. McDonald.
Parsley—1 Bulman; 2 Mrs. McDonald.
Rhubarb—1 Thos. McKenzie, Portage la Prairie; 2 Lyall.
Turnips, white—Mrs. McDonald; 2 Mrs. Shepherd.
Turnips, yellow—1 Mrs. Shepherd; 2 Larcombe.
Turnips, Swede—1 Mrs. McDonald; 2 Harper.
Collection of vegetables exhibited by agricultural society—1 Birtle Agricultural Society.

FLOWERS—PROFESSIONAL.

Group of plants—1 Alston, Winnipeg; 2 H. E. Philpott, Winnipeg.
Hanging baskets—1 Philpott.
Rare plant—1 Bateman.
Dianthus—1 Riddell; 2 Lay Bros.
Pansies—1 Mrs. Leighton; 2 Stoney.
Zinnias—1 Alston; 2 Knowles.
Dahlias—1 Alston.
Sweet peas—1 Lay Bros.; 2 Mrs. Leighton; 3 Stoney.
Asters—1 Bateman; 2 Riddell.
Stocks—1 Riddell.
Phlox Drummondii—1 Mrs. Leighton; 2 Bateman.
Petunias—1 Lay Bros.; 2 Riddell.
Antirrhinum—1 Bateman; 2 Riddell.
Carnations—2 Alston.
Hollyhocks—1 Stoney.
Collection of annuals—1 Lay Bros.; 2 Alston.
Verbenas—1 Alston; 2 Bateman.
Hand bouquet—1 Philpott—2 Alston; 3 Stoney.
Floral decoration for dinner table—1 Alston; 2 Philpott; 3 Stoney.

PLANTS—AMATEUR.

Fifteen pots flowering house plants—1 Mrs. G. Mitchell; 2 Battenham.
Six pots foliage house plants—1 Antenbring; 2 Mrs. G. Mitchell.
Begonia, tuberous—1 Miss E. Fowler.
Geraniums in bloom—1 Mrs. G. Mitchell; 2 Miss Fowler.
Fuchsias in bloom—1 J. P. Ewing, Winnipeg.
Petunias in bloom—1 Antenbring.
Hanging basket—1 Miss E. Fowler; 2 Antenbring.
Fuchsias, untrained, in bloom—Ewing.
Fuchsias, trained—1 Mrs. W. J. Little, Winnipeg; 2 Ewing.
Begonias in bloom—J. Batterham, Winnipeg.
Coleus—Antenbring.
Oleander in bloom—Ewing.
Geranium, single—1 J. W. Thomson; 2 Mrs. G. Mitchell.
Geranium, double—1 Mrs. Mitchell; 2 Miss E. Fowler.
Geranium, variegated—1 Antenbring; 2 Harper.
Geranium, ivy—2 Mrs. Mitchell.
Fern—1 Antenbring; 2 Mrs. Cameron.
Palm—1 Antenbring; 2 Mrs. G. Mitchell.

CUT FLOWERS—AMATEUR.

Collection sweet peas—1 H. P. Morson, Winnipeg; 2 J. R. Stewart, Winnipeg; 3 F. W. Bailey, Winnipeg.
Gladioli—Thomson.
Petunias—1 Mrs. Mitchell.
Dahlias—1 Thos. McKenzie; 2 Thomson.
Pansies—1 Lyall; 2 Thomson.
Asters—1 Caldwell; 2 Antenbring.
Hardy perennials—1 Thomson; 2 Antenbring.
Phlox, Drummondii—1 Antenbring; 2 Mrs. G. Mitchell.
Zinnias—1 A. Antenbring; 2 E. W. Bateman.
Stocks—1 Miss E. Fowler; 2 Mrs. G. Mitchell.
Poppies—1 Miss E. Fowler; 2 Mrs. Nixon.
Verbenas—1 Thomson; 2 Antenbring.
Hollyhocks—1 Thos. McKenzie; 2 Lyall.
Sweet peas, school children—1 Flee Island school.
HONEY.

Crate extracted honey—1 Mrs. A. McBean, Suthwyn; 2 Josiah Gatley, Austin.

Crate honey in comb—1 Joseph Goulet, St. Boniface; 2 Gatley.
Display comb and extracted honey—1 J. J. Gunn, Gonor.
Honey vinegar—1 D. Langill, Giroux; 2 Gatley.
Beeswax—1 Gatley; 2 Gunn.
EXTRAS.
Pears—1 Thos. Frankland, Stonewall.
Seedling crabs and Hybrids—1 Frankland.

Horticultural Show at Brandon.

Although the provincial horticultural exhibition which is held at Winnipeg looks to a wider field for its patronage and list of exhibitors, it is not the oldest horticultural show in Manitoba. That distinction belongs to the enterprising Horticultural and Forestry Society at Brandon which in 1898 held the first of the events which have with increasing success taken place each year since. The dates of this year's exhibition were Aug. 20 and 21, and although the harvest activities prevented most of the farmers of the district both from being exhibitors and from attending the show, it was very well supported by the people of the town and the display, considering that it entirely represented local enterprise, was a really creditable one. It is safe to say that there is no other point in the West which, according to population, could get up a better, if indeed as good a show.

In past years the exhibition has been held in the city hall, but this year the accommodation which this building affords would have been insufficient, and so the display was placed in the Caledonian rink. There are not enough windows in this building to properly light a good display of flowers, but it is spacious and comfortable so far as seating and accommodation for a crowd is concerned. And the people of Brandon turned out until it was pretty well occupied.

The horticultural exhibit was not sufficient to fill the whole building, but the end which remained free was utilized for seating purposes and was beautifully set out with spruce trees, while a fountain played in the circle of the auditorium thus created, and here and there were small tables furnished with seats providing accommodation for those who wished to test the delectable qualities of the light refreshments served by the ladies. In the centre of the building was an elevated platform, and on both of the evenings a promenade concert was held and a good programme of songs, piano selections and band music helped to entertain those who came to spend a couple of hours amongst the flowers. The attendance was very satisfactory.

The only professional display of potted plants was that of F. Mansoff, whose exhibit of potted plants and cut flowers occupied the whole of a stand which ran across the building and which included about 150 pots. This display was very comprehensive so far as number of varieties was concerned, although probably the carnations made the best showing.

A long stand running down the centre of the building contained the greater part of the balance of potted plants. There was a good array, but amongst the best things might be mentioned the geraniums and fuchsias shown by Rev. Father Godts, the tallest of which were six feet or more in height. Other very attractive exhibits were a lily in bloom by D. H. Scott, amaryllis in bloom by Mrs. T. M. Percival, ivy-leaved geranium trained as screen by S. Clement, rose in bloom Dr. Elliott, oleander in bloom L. Clement, and a good competition in begonias, palms and rubber plants.

The cut flower showing was good, the sweet peas presenting the greatest variety and being shown with good taste. J. Rigg, who secured the first prize, had 10 varieties; W. Purdy secured second with almost as large a selection, while Mrs. Boger also had a very good array. John Noonan's display of dahlias showed 64 varieties and was very fine. The collection of native flowers with which Miss Stella Robertson secured the red ticket contained 70 named species, while that of Miss Bessie Knowlton was also good.

The Spring Park Nursery, although not entering for contest, occupied a dozen or more feet of one stand. Their display was mostly made up of specimens of the nursery stock which they are offering, and which included cottonwood, elm, maple, ash, spruce, caragana, buckthorn, six varieties of crab apples, and raspberries. In the centre of this display they exhibited a very fine potted tobacco plant—although our representative was informed that they do not seriously contemplate an extensive cultivation of "the weed."

H. L. Patmore, of the Brandon Nursery, had an array which occupied about 25 feet of stand space. It contained two varieties of summer apples, one of them the Duchess of Oldenburg, the other an extra early sort which was already ripe. There was also fruit from a very promising and good sized winter seedling of the Wealthy, four seedlings of Minnesota types, and a native seedling of one of the Russian varieties. Besides these different sorts of standard apples, there was a good showing of the Transcendant and Hyslop crab. We were informed by Mr. Patmore that some of his Transcendant trees which were planted in 1897 will produce a barrel of fruit this season. An extra good plate of the Cheney plum, also the Forest Garden, Forest Rose and Weaver plums were shown. Of these sorts Mr. Patmore is best pleased with the Cheney on account of the lateness of its blossoming and the earliness of ripening. The fruit is ready for picking about the first week in September. In red raspberries he showed the Dr. Reider, Premier and Marlboro.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association made a rather good display of a number of cases of apples, plums, pears, tomatoes, cherries, grapes and peaches.

The Experimental Farm exhibit was a large and attractive one and was in charge of Harry Brown, the horticulturist. About 50 or 60 feet of stand space was occupied. In the centre was a large pile of squash, pumpkins and marrows. At one end was a very good display of cut flowers in vases, including a profusion of asters and salpiglossis. There were eight different seedlings of the Martha crab and sixteen different varieties of hybrids of the Siberian crab and standard apples, 52 sorts of potatoes, and a good display of other vegetables.

Vegetables, both professional and amateur, were fair, and occupied a good deal of one stand each. In tomatoes there were eleven exhibits, the first going to C. Van Seymortier, second to H. Tooke.

There was very little contest in farmers' displays, but those brought out by Wm. Harper, C. E. Longstaff and J. Henderson were worthy of notice.

James Robertson showed an array of some 70 or 80 varieties of wild grasses.

In preserves Mrs. J. McGregor took seven firsts, C. Van Seymortier two firsts and three seconds, while Wm. Anderson, Mrs. Harden, Mrs. H. Tooke, M. O'Sullivan, Mrs. B. Groome were all among winners of red tickets.

The prize list in the more important sections is as follows:

NATIVE FLOWERS.

Botanical collection of native plants—1 Stella Robertson; 2 Bessie Knowlton.

PLANTS IN POTS—AMATEUR.

Group of plants—1 Mrs. Duncan; 2 Jas. Rigg.
Two Coleus—1 Wm. Anderson; 2 C. Durrant.
Begonia, rex—1 Wm. Anderson.
Two begonias in flower, tuberous—1 Mrs. G. Thomas.
Two begonias in flower, fibrous—1 H. Tooke; 2 Miss Benge.
Two balsams in flower—1 D. H. Scott; 2 C. Durrant.
Primula in flower—1 C. Durrant; 2 A. J. Carter.
Two geraniums, double flowered—1 C. Durrant; 2 Rev. Father Godts.
Two geraniums, single flowered—1 Rev. Father Godts; 2 Miss Benge.
Geranium, ivy leaved—1 C. Durrant.
Geranium, variegated leaves—1 A. J. Carter.
Cactus in bloom—1 Miss L. McKenzie.
Fuchsia in bloom—1 Rev. Father Godts; 2 A. J. Carter.
Rhubarb plant—1 Mrs. Geo. Thomas; 2 Wm. Anderson.
Palm—1 Wm. Anderson.
Pot trained ivy-leaved geranium—1 S. E. Clement; 2 Mrs. J. McGregor.
Rose in bloom—1 Dr. Elliott; 2 Mrs. Thomas.
Amaryllis in bloom—1 Mrs. T. M. Percival; 2 Mrs. Clement.

Lily in bloom—1 D. H. Scott.
Fern—1 Jas. Ring.
Hanging basket of plants—1 Miss McGregor.
Oleander—1 and 2, L. Clement.
Asparagus plant—1 Prof. McKee; 2 Starling.
Pelargonium—1 Miss Benge; 2 H. Tooke.

CUT FLOWERS—AMATEUR.

Three roses—1 Mrs. G. Thomas.
Six asters—1 Jas. Rigg.
Twelve pansies—1 D. H. Scott.
Six marigolds—1 D. H. Scott; 2 Prof. McKee; highly commended, J. Rigg and W. Harper.
Six pinks—1 D. H. Scott; 2 Jas. Rigg.
Four dahlias—1 Miss Caldwell; 2 J. Rigg.
Three spikes of stock—1 Jas. Rigg; 2 D. H. Scott.
Collection sweet peas—1 Jas. Rigg; 2 W. N. Finlay.
Six bunches annuals—1 J. Rigg; 2 D. H. Scott.
Six bunches perennials—1 D. H. Scott; 2 Jas. Rigg.
Six zinnias—1 D. H. Scott; 2 J. Rigg.
Six hollyhocks—1 D. H. Scott.
Six phloxes—1 Wm. Harper.
Six verbenas—1 Jas. Rigg; 2 D. H. Scott.
Six petunias—1 D. H. Scott; 2 Mrs. Rigg.
Six poppies—1 W. O'Sullivan; 2 Mrs. B. Groome.
Six single poppies—1 Mrs. B. Groome; 2 R. Coltart.
Twelve antirrhinum—1 D. H. Scott; 2 Jas. Rigg.
Twelve centaurea—1 Jas. Rigg.
Bouquet—1 Miss Benge; 2 P. McKenzie.
Bouquet, wild—1 Miss Benge; 2 R. Coltart.
Special for collection of gladiolas—1 Miss Caldwell; 2 D. H. Scott.

VEGETABLES—AMATEUR.

French beans—1 C. E. Longstaff; 2 J. Goring; highly commended—H. Tooke.
Runner beans—1 Mrs. G. Thomas; 2 C. E. Longstaff.
Broad beans—1 J. Goring; 2 W. Warner.
Peas—C. E. Longstaff; 2 J. Goring.
Cauliflower—1 H. Tooke; 2 Miss Caldwell.
Flat cabbage—1 J. Goring; 2 Prof. McKee.
White cabbage—1 Miss Caldwell; 2 Gilmore.
Six carrots, short—1 Wm. Harper; 2 Mrs. Groome.
Six carrots, intermediate—1 H. Tooke; 2 D. H. Scott.
Two heads celery—1 D. H. Scott; 2 H. Tooke.
Seed onions—1 C. E. Longstaff; 2 J. Goring.
Onion sets—1 C. E. Longstaff; 2 J. Goring.
One pint pickles—1 J. Gilmore; 2 H. Tooke.
Two citrons—1 F. T. C. Lever.
Tomatoes—1 C. Van Seymortier; 2 H. Tooke.
Rhubarb—1 D. H. Scott.
Beets—1 W. Harper; 2 C. E. Longstaff.
Round beets—1 J. Gilmore.
Six parsnips—1 W. Harper.
Six table turnips—1 J. Gilmore; 2 C. E. Longstaff.
Potatoes—1 R. Coltart; 2 D. H. Scott.
Kidney potatoes—1 Mrs. J. McGregor; 2 D. H. Scott; highly commended, Mrs. Draper.
White potatoes—1 Mrs. Duncan; 2 George Starling.
Collection vegetables—1 J. Goring.
Collection herbs—1 Mrs. B. Groomes.
Collection salads—1 Mrs. Duncan.

PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

Group of plants—1 F. Mansoff.
Collection cut flowers—1 F. Mansoff.
Perennial cut flowers—1 F. Mansoff; 2 H. L. Patmore.
Collection vegetables—1 R. Harden; 2 J. Noonan.
Potatoes—1 H. L. Patmore.
Collection fruits—1 H. L. Patmore.
Six dahlias—1 J. Noonan.
Three cauliflowers—1 R. Harden.
Cucumbers—1 R. Harden.
Squashes—1 R. Harden; 2 J. Goring.
Carrots—1 R. Harden.
Parsnips—1 R. Harden.
Rhubarb—1 H. L. Patmore.
Cup donated by W. Anderson for best group of plants in pots—1 F. Mansoff.

FARMERS' CLASS.

Farm and field produce—1 W. Harper; 2 (equal) C. E. Longstaff, J. Henderson.
Special for cut flowers grown by farmer—1 Mrs. B. Groome.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MOST PERFECT MADE.

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TORONTO, ONT.



Always Try to Do Better.

In our young people's basket there are several letters from writers who express a fear that their contribution may be too long. That is quite a mistaken idea. A letter cannot be too long if there is matter in it worth reading. If there is very little in it to interest any one the writer cannot reasonably expect us to print it. The idea before your mind should be to say something that other young people would like to hear about. If you find you have written just the same old story about the number of animals on the farm, stop right there and think of something else that you have to tell our readers about the place and write the whole thing over again in such a way that we will be proud of your contribution.

It is possible to be amusing in various ways. One young lady 12 years old informs us in very good handwriting: "I take entire charge of a calf, its name is Twilight. My teacher's name is Miss —. I like her very much." Perhaps the teacher might not feel proud of having her name coupled with that of a calf in a paper so widely read as The Nor'-West Farmer. Another writer in-

nest, and the gander keeps watch. Our farm is situated between the Saskatchewan river and a muskeg or swamp, so there is plenty of water near. Many different kinds of flowers grow in the swamp. Among the prettiest are the pitcher plant, water lily, and very large violets. There are also many different kinds of shrubs, vines, grasses and moss. I am very fond of reading. Among my favorite books are Ivanhoe, The Talisman, The Old Curiosity Shop, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Black Beauty, and The Scottish Chiefs. My father takes The Farmer and other papers, and I enjoy reading them all. I will close wishing The Nor'-West Farmer and our club every success."

Rosebank, Man.

Dear Editor—I write to thank you for the prize you sent me. I am very much pleased with it and like reading it very much. My former letter was written in winter; now it is summer and everything is looking nice and green. I did not in my last letter tell you what our farm is like, so I will in this one. It is a section of land with Tobacco Creek running through its centre. It is all cultivated except a large pasture field where horses and cattle feed in the summer. We have a field of timothy, where the sheep graze. The rest of the farm is growing wheat, oats, barley and flax, which is all looking fine. I am sorry to say we had an awful death in lambs this year. We lost about 130. They were born with a lump in their throat and died right away. Uncle does not know the cause of it and thinks of selling off his sheep to the butcher.



YOUNG MECHANICS AT CYPRESS RIVER, MAN.

forms us that she is "twelve" years old. She must try again.

We want more letters, and of better quality. Look at some which you think best worth reading and try to write something a little better. We have plenty of books to give to those who do good work to earn them. We are rather indulgent to the little ones who write us, but expect something good from the older ones.

Here is a specimen sent along with a contribution for which we gave a small money prize. The writer does not inventory up all the horses, cows and cats on the place to fill up the paper. It was written months ago, and was sent us only as a friendly letter and not for publication, but it is so good that we offer it as a pleasant variation from the commoner sort of letters with which we are so familiar. This little girl says:

"Dear Editor—It is with pleasure I write to thank you for the nice book you sent me. Good reading is very scarce in this part of the country. Spring is here again; the grass is just beginning to get green, and the May flowers are out. The wild geese and ducks were flying around continually a few weeks ago, but they must have gone to nest, for I never see them now. My sister's wild goose has laid four eggs and is setting on them. She covers the eggs up with straw every time she leaves the

I have a calf with its heart in its throat, and we can see and feel it beating. It is quite big and now doing fine. A neighbor of ours has a little colt without any eyes and it follows its mother around all right. This is a great district for curiosities. I am always glad when the two weeks come around when The Farmer comes in.—Yours truly, LOOLOO FRASER, age 10.

Lidstone, Man., Aug. 4, 1903.

Dear Editor—Father has taken The Nor'-West Farmer for a long time and thinks it a fine paper. I am 11 years old. I go to school most of the time. We have a mile and a half to go to school. I am in the third reader. We have 11 head of cattle, 16 pigs, 2 horses and some fowls. We had 2 horses killed by lightning. We live 2½ miles from the Duck Mountains and 35 from the Porcupine Mountains. My father owns 320 acres of land and my brother owns 160 acres. The Minitonas Creek runs through our place. We have 125 acres of crop this year and 75 acres broken. I have 7 brothers and 2 sisters. I have read a few books. The one I like best is Buffalo Bill. There are lots of moose and deer in the mountain. There are lots of foxes around this summer. We killed 6. I like reading the letters of the boys and girls.—I remain, yours truly, NORMAN FINCH.

Cailmount, Assa., Aug. 4, 1903.

Dear Editor—This is the first time I have written to the paper. My father has taken The Nor'-West Farmer four years and likes it. I like reading the girls' and boys' letters. I am 10 years old and am in the third book. We live half a mile from the school. We have three flower beds in front of the school and plants in the windows. I can milk the cow which I call my own; her name is Moony. I have 4 sisters and 2 brothers. I can wash dishes, sweep floors, make beds, churn, and take care of my baby sister.—I am, yours truly, HILDA MAY CLARK.

Blue Ribbon Contest Monthly Prize.

Besides the Shetland pony, gold and silver Waltham watch and other main prizes offered by the Blue Ribbon Mfg. Co. in their advertisements in this paper, they also offer monthly prizes to the boy or girl sending in most Blue Ribbon bows and jelly powder packages for the months of July and August. The prize for July, a fine pair of hockey skates, has just been won by Master Arthur Ross, of Holland, who sent 187 bows. Other boys and girls may be encouraged to know that no other competitors so far have sent many bows, only two or three reaching the hundred mark.

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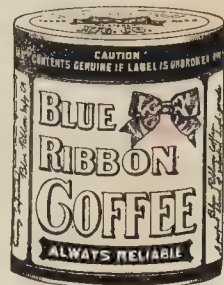
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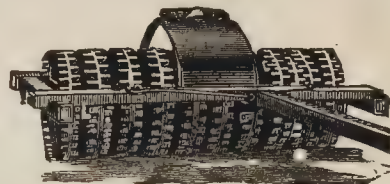
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SALARY OR COMMISSION—\$840 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to good reliable men representing us in their district, introducing our goods, distributing small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions.

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Our Land.

What land is that which welcomes him
Who flees Despair and follows Hope?
What land is that which first he sees
Along the high Atlantic slope?
That land is ours! It queens the main!
And ours it ever shall remain!

What land is that which furthest wades
Far in the deep Pacific plain,
And welcomes first the east bound ships
That speed with Oriental gain?
That land is ours—from main to main—
And ours it ever shall remain!

What flag is that which proudly waves
Above the happiest and the best;
O'er seas of soil and lakes of land,
The widest empire in the West?
That flag is ours! It bears no stain—
And ours it ever shall remain!

And shall we shut our eyes to that
Fair promise in the future hid,
And sell our splendid birthright as
The hungered hunter Esau did?
Not so! We've got a goal to gain—
What's ours shall ever so remain!
—Robert K. Kernighan.

My Irish Neighbors.

During a residence of some years in Ireland I came to accept some of their methods of trading as correct, though at first they were a constant source of amusement to me. The fish woman who came to the door every morning always got the better of me in a trade until one day my cook told me: "Sure, mam, ye are too soft wid her; if you'd stay in the parlor, mam, and let me bring in the fish, begging your pardon for my boldness. But she knows she can trick you into paying more than the fish do be worth, rather than you would barge with her as the Irish ladies do."

When the loud single knock, such as is given by tradespeople only, came the next day, Anna tapped on the door: "Will you be after wanting any fish to-day, mam?" she asked. And as soon as I said that if the woman had nice fish she could buy some I heard her scolding at the fish wife: "And is this all you have to offer the mistress to-day? You had these same yesterday when you called."

"Had them yesterday," shrieked the woman. "Can't ye see girl they're alive? Will ye ask the mistress to come to the door?"

Anna sniffed, "Sure, and the mistress has no time for the likes of you. Give me three of the plaice and I will show them to her." And in she came with a board on which were three fine plaice, still alive, as the fish woman had said. "Don't ye think as the master would like these for his dinner," she asked. "Would ye give nine pence for them?" I had been cheerfully paying one and six, or just double the amount for the same fish, so, of course, did not think nine pence dear, and Anna went out.

"The mistress says as she will give ye six pence for the fish," she announced. "Does she wish to rob me?" gasped the woman. "Tell her I will let her have them for a shilling since it is herself, and they cost me that."

Anna's laugh was one of pure joy in driving a bargain, in which the Irish heart delights. "Indeed and I won't be after insulting the mistress with asking her such a scanlonous price for fish that has nothing to them any way when the heads come off," and she put the fish back in the basket, which the woman had lowered from her head when she came into the garden.

"Will ye ask her if she will take them at ten pence?" she asked. And Anna came in to ask. "They are cheap at ten pence," I said. But Anna shook her head, and went out, saying: "The mistress says ye can leave them at nine pence."

I felt that I was robbing the woman until I priced the fish of the fish mongers later in the day and found that I had paid but little less than their prices. I soon left Anna to deal with all the tradespeople who came to the door with baskets, and while they would scold and call each other names while the bargain was being driven they always parted the best of friends.

It is common for the owners of the small vegetable shops that are kept in the front room of the cottage in which the people live to keep a few hens, and the eggs are ordered to be delivered before breakfast each morning. The girl with six eggs is as likely as not to deliver them at half a dozen houses for the breakfast of the favored member of the family, usually the master, though an invalid was given the preference. I have had a fresh egg brought each morning to the house after the stork had visited us, and every morning a shrill, childish voice would ask: "Me mother wants to know, and how is the child?" One morning she made two trips because at first the hen was still on the nest.

I tried to get Anna to boil the eggs hard, but every morning there was some excuse, always ending in, "And hard boiled eggs do be very hard to indigest." Her conscience would not allow her to spoil my digestion, until one day I read in the Times that Pope Leo ate eggs dropped in cold water and brought to the boiling point, and then set off the fire for six minutes. By this method, he claimed, hard boiled eggs were easily digested. I read this to Anna, a devout Catholic, and after that I had my eggs boiled hard, but we neither one ever mentioned the circumstance.

A brother who had lived several years in America came over unexpectedly to visit her, and I gave her a choice steak for his lunch, but she refused it, saying: "Thank ye, mam, but this is fast day with us, and we will just do with eggs." Soon after her tap came to the door, and at my call she came in, twisting the corner of her apron: "Please, mam," she said, "if ye don't mind me, I will take a bit of the steak; for Petey, mam, he says as how in America it is never a fast day if ye can get meat."—Harriet W. Ashby in Wallace's Farmer.

Breaking it Gently.

After the ship which had come from New Zealand was tied up at the wharf, Larry O'Brien was told off by his ship-mates to call upon Mrs. McCarthy and break the news of the death of her husband, which had occurred on shipboard the preceding summer. The Brooklyn Eagle tells how he did it:

"Good morning, Mrs. McCarthy!" he said. "Is Denny in?"

"Denny?" said the surprised woman. "My Denny? No, he's not in. Is the ship here?"

"Sure it is. And Denny's not got home yet? That's queer—unless something has happened him."

"What would happen him?" Mrs. McCarthy asked, anxiously.

"There's plenty of things can happen a man," said Larry, delicately. "He might have got hurted, or he might have took sick with the fever. But there's one comfort, as Father McGinnis said once, and that is that time heals iv'ry grief."

"What do you mane, Mr. O'Brien?"

"I mane that if anything happened to Denny you wouldn't feel as bad about it a few months after it happened as you would right at the time, would you?"

"I suppose not," said Mrs. McCarthy. "I mind whin I lost me first husband I thought I'd never get over it. But, as you say, in a few months it was aiser to bear."

"Then, Mrs. McCarthy, you'll be glad to know that it's now four months—nearly five—since Denny died. Sure, it can't grieve you now as much as it would if you'd known it at the time."

THE MASTER MECHANIC'S PURE TAR SOAP heals and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease, oil, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. FREE Sample on receipt of 2c. for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs., Montreal.

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Mothers will do well to take advantage of this unusually low price, and lay in a supply for the boys.

Mail Order Extra Special Boys' Heavy Ribbed, Pure Wool, English-made Black Worsted Hose, with heavy six-fold tucked knees, perfectly seamless throughout, spliced sole, toe and heel. The ideal stocking for boys, sizes 6½ to 9. Regular 45c. quality. Until October 1st, 1903,

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Now to me do you hark;

Your good wife has worried until she is sick,

With that stove that came out of the Ark.

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The Coming of the Piano.

The early November twilight was gathering on the prairie. The last quail-call had sounded, the last mottled breast had pressed itself to earth in the stubble. A lamp glowed palely in the level distance from the window of a cabin. The straight, flat road was beginning to lose itself in shadow ahead.

Along this road, which a boy would have scanned in vain for a pebble to shy at a bird, a pair of plump, sedate horses nodded regularly as they bent to their work. Their load consisted of a long, tall box, which nearly filled the wagon-bed. On this box sat a small boy—if his ceaseless squirming and twisting could be called sitting—and on the spring-seat in front two men.

"It's gettin' late, Web," said the older man finally, clucking at the team. "I'm afraid Kate will come home before we get this thing stowed away in the parlor and spoil it all."

"I think not," answered his son, reassuringly. "She had examination papers to mark to-day."

"I'll bet she will!" piped out the boy from behind, in shrill, excited tones. "Taint so easy to fool Kate as you think."

"We'll fool her this time," said the father, with a chuckle of anticipation.

As they neared a grove of noble maples clustering around a large, inviting frame house, two girls in short dresses came flying, bareheaded, down the road. Brant stopped the team and hoisted one of them up to his lap, while Web did the same for the other.

"Is that it, papa?" asked the younger one, under her breath, as she gazed big-eyed at the imposing box.

"Looks like it, sis, don't it?" he answered, gayly.

"Yes, and I've set on it ever since we left town, and ain't got a splinter in me yet," boasted Billy. "You can't, though, Milly, 'cause you're a girl and 'd fall off!"

"I don't want to," answered Milly, contentedly, snuggling against her father's side.

"Your sister ain't come yet, has she?" asked Mr. Brant.

"No, but she let out school ten minutes early, and said she'd be home by five, and it's 'most that now," answered the child.

"She's goin' to ketch us, Web," groaned Brant.

"I don't think she'll be home before half-past five papa," interposed the older girl.

"Why don't you think so?" he asked, at her significant tone.

"Because I set the school clock back half an hour at noon," said she, simply.

Mrs. Brant and Lon, another grown son, met the load in the yard. Her eyes were misty, although her face was beaming.

"Henry, I thought you and Web would never come!" she exclaimed. "The children have been half wild, and Milly was sure that she saw Kate coming every minute. I have a lamp and hammer and screw-driver here on the porch all ready for you. Do you want anything else?"

"Nothing but time," answered Brant, as he carefully swung the powerful team around and backed the wagon up to the porch.

Half a minute later the three husky men were tugging and straining at the nine hundred-pound box. Mrs. Brant stood by, smiling, with the tools in her hand, so that not a second might be lost; the girls looked on with sparkling eyes.

Billy was stationed at the horses' heads, merely to get him out of the way, for Prince and Joe were absolutely trustworthy, and knew just what was required of them in the way of standing still. But when the heavy instrument was half on the porch, half in the wagon, Billy, burning with his responsibility, suddenly raised on his toes, gave Prince's bridle a smart jerk, and bawled "Whoa!" The startled animals took a step forward; the piano, sticking to the wagon, slipped to the edge of the porch, and there the precious thing hung, with an inch of flooring between it and destruction.

Mrs. Brant gasped and turned faint,

but the next instant Lon was at the horses' heads, backing them in place again. Then Brant, white with anger and fright, took a fierce stride toward the cowering, conscience-stricken lad.

His wife's hand stayed him. "No, Henry," said she, gently. "It's her birthday gift. Let's not have it marred by a single harsh word. Billy didn't mean to do it."

At last the box was safely landed, and then the great dark red, glossy, beautiful object was slowly slipped out.

For a moment no one spoke. Then Mrs. Brant murmured softly, "I wish grandma could have lived to see it."

"I suppose she can see it, mother, from where she is," said Web, with an understanding smile.

"Well, mother, get your blanket," said Brant, with an anxious glance toward the road. "She's liable to come any minute now."

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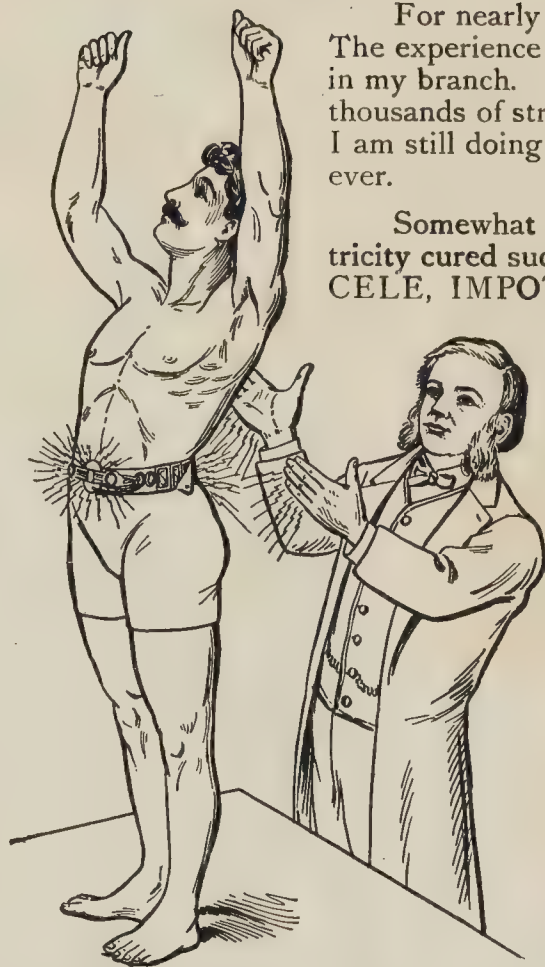
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The blanket was brought and held against the jamb of the front door, according to the piano man's instructions, in case of accidental contact; the piano was rolled carefully through, first into the hall, then into the parlor, and finally into the corner which had been selected for it fully six weeks before, in secret family council, while Kate was at school.

This room was heated only on special occasions. This was one of them, and the wood stove was crackling in quite a hilarious way, as though it knew a thing or two itself about birthday surprises. Lon went back to the wagon after the stool; Mrs. Brant deftly placed a vase and a photograph or two upon the top of the piano, laid some music on the rack in front, and, lo! the new-comer was at home.

"Mother, set down and play one of your old tunes on it, just to try it, before she comes," said Brant, unexpectedly.

Mrs. Brant blushed quite girlishly, and looked at Web for his opinion.

"Not now," said that thoughtful son. "You could hear it a quarter of a mile down the road. And we'd better be getting the lamp out of this room, and the box away. If she sees a light in the parlor, she'll suspect something, sure."

The children, in a panic of delight at all this secrecy and manoeuvring, scuttled away; the stove was shut off to stop its roaring, which Kate would certainly have heard; the light was carried out, and the double doors closed, in their normal position. The empty piano box was slid quickly into the wagon again, the loose boards were tumbled in after

and the boys to slip into your good coats. You know how she appreciates anything of that kind."

She paused, smiling wistfully. Brant looked dubious. He could buy his daughter a piano for her birthday, but to put on his best coat—that was another thing, not to be lightly done. Nothing less than church or a funeral could ordinarily lure forth the black, ill-fitting garment.

"I suppose mebbe I could," he admitted finally, rising slowly. "I don't know when I'll get a new one, though—now."

"It is I who will do without the new things, Henry," said his wife, happily, resting a hand upon his stooped shoulder. "I claim that as my privilege—it is my contribution to the piano."

As Brant disappeared in the bed-room just off the sitting room, she charged Billy to run to the barn and tell the boys, who were feeding and bedding the stock, to go secretly to their room when they were done and put on their best coats, and not come down until the supper bell rang. But first she buttoned him into his little double-breasted jacket, hitherto reserved for Sundays, cautioned him not to get it dirty, and kissed his shining face.

It was nearly six o'clock when the door quietly opened and there stepped into the deserted dining-room a slight young woman with a girlish but proudly lifted breast, well-braced shoulders, midnight hair, and a peculiarly agile carriage. A single glance into her sober, purple eyes made it plain how the big rowdy boys in her school had been quelled, after having put more than one man



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it, and the whole, with crack of whip, went rumbling toward the barn.

But there was an atmosphere of expectancy about the house which could not be so easily disposed of. Nor were the children alone responsible for it. Mrs. Brant, with a bright red spot on each cheek, started to wind the clock, when she had opened it only to get the key to her chest of silverware. Henry, the phlegmatic Henry, whose religion was placidity, pulled off his boots and then put them on again, in place of his slippers, causing Milly to shriek with delight.

In addition, the supper table was spread with one of Mrs. Brant's choicest white covered cloths, and set with silver and glass that seldom saw the outside of the china-closet. In the kitchen two great juicy steaks lay on the table, in close proximity to the smoking-hot stove, awaiting the proper moment, which would be when Lilian came racing in from the gate to announce that Kate was in sight.

"Billy, stop snapping your eyes that way," said Mrs. Brant, with a laugh. "A blind man could see that something was up. Go wet your hair and I'll brush it. I want to slick you up a little bit."

"What do you want to slick him up for?" asked Brant, gravely, and he noticed for the first time that his wife had on her silk waist. "She'll know something's up, sure, if Billy's hair is combed."

"Sure enough!" she cried, in amusement. "But as soon as she sees the table she'll know it, anyway. And I think it would be a nice idea for you

teacher to flight. She looked tired, now, though, and somewhat pale; and after laying down her little lunch basket and a thick heap of examination papers she removed her hat and pressed her delicate fingers to her temples. There was something vaguely suggestive of discontent in the movement. Then she went up to her room to wash and comb her hair for supper.

It was a little thing, this withdrawing to wash her hands, but to the family, who washed in a common basin in the kitchen and dried themselves on a common roller-towel, there was something unlike and devotional about it. And it contributed, with a score of other refined habits, to make her room little less than sacred to the men of the house, and to crown her with a halo of inviolability. In fact, if Henry Brant could have expressed himself in his higher moods, he would have said that an angel had been given to his keeping.

"Have we beefsteak for supper?" asked Kate in surprise of Lilian, upon her return, detecting the savory odor which penetrated to the sitting room.

"Yes," answered Lilian, biting her lip to hide a smile.

"Did father go to town this afternoon?"

"Yes, and took Billy. That's why he went home at noon."

"Billy mustn't go home at noon any more without my permission."

At sight of the brilliant dining table, Kate came to an abrupt halt on her way to the kitchen to help her mother give the finishing touches to supper. At the same moment Mrs. Brant opened the kitchen door.

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"Have we company, mother?" asked the daughter, hastily.

"Yes. Didn't Lilian tell you?"

"Why, no." She shot a questioning glance at Lilian, and then looked down at her clothes. "I can't appear in this old skirt. Who is it?"

Her mother's eyes twinkled. "Some one that you won't have to dress up for. A young lady who has just reached her majority."

"Ah, mother!" exclaimed the girl, at once relieved and pleased, and kissed her. "I didn't know whether any of you would think of it or not, and I'm so glad. Is that what the beefsteak is for, too?" she added, laughing.

"Yes," said Mrs. Brant, reaching for the bell.

The men filed in in their impromptu splendor. Lon grinned rather foolishly as he caught Kate's roguish eye. To be sure, their black coats did look a little ridiculous above their rusty trousers and coarse, mud-stained shoes. But when the latter were tucked under the table the hastiness of their make-up was betrayed only by the collars of their grey flannel shirts.

Kate looked up and down the table, after grace, with bright eyes and flushed cheeks. How easy it was to make her happy! None of them needed to feel her pulse to know that her heart was fluttering.

"You don't expect a speech, I hope," said she, and though she smiled bravely, there was an undeniable shyness in her eyes as they flitted from one to the other.

"No more than your face has already made," said Web, with his quiet smile. He, perhaps, understood her best of all.

"I want to tell you all, though," she added, "how happy you have made me. This is almost compensation for the very ancient feeling I have had all day. I wouldn't object to getting old if I could also be getting on. Now if I could get a school in town next fall, and take music lessons and beg, steal, or rent a piano to practice on, I should be willing to be thirty-one instead of twenty-one. But there! I made a solemn vow this morning, all to myself, that I wouldn't complain any more. What's the matter with you, Billy?"

At her mention of piano Billy's eyes began to show alarming symptoms of popping from his head; and though he was now doing his best to look unconscious, his efforts were far from convincing.

"Billy can't keep a secret," said Mr. Brant, complacently, "so I guess you'd better jump up, Lilian, and get those presents."

Lilian, primed for her part, sprang up and instantly returned from the sitting-room with an armful of small packages, which she laid around the astonished Kate's plate. A new lunch-basket from Mrs. Brant; a box of colored pencils for marking examination papers from Billy, who hinted that if she didn't need the red one, he could use it to advantage in drawing Indians; a handkerchief from Lilian—something from each except her father, who sat at the head of the table looking not the least guilty

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over his neglect. The shrewd Kate saw through him, though.

"From all except you, father!" she said, reproachfully, to give him a chance.

"Well, I have got a little something for you, to tell the truth. But you'll have to wait till after supper. I can't let a meal like this get cold for any birthday gifts."

Something in his tone caught her attention. Billy's eyes, moreover, were not yet normal, in spite of the family gifts having been brought forth. But if a great hope leaped up in her bosom, it sank again when her mother said, still preserving the great secret:

"Henry, you might as well go and get it now. These children won't eat a mouthful until you do."

He couldn't go and get that for which Kate longed. How could she suspect any artifice in those words, coming from her mother?

"Are you sure it's the children, mother, that can't eat?" asked Brant. "I don't see as you have done much damage to that piece of steak on your own plate. Go ahead now and let my present wait."

Supper over, they filed into the sitting-room. Billy and the younger girls crowding their father's heels in a manner that again set Kate's hopes up. Mrs. Brant took time to step hastily into the kitchen and glance at her dishwater.

"Sit down, now, all of you, and I'll bring Kate my present," said Brant, still carefully adhering to the programme of deception and surprise. He stepped into the dark parlor and half closed the door behind him so that Kate could not see in. Billy quivered.

"I can't find it, mother," called Brant, after a moment. "Somebody must have moved it. Bring a lamp."

Kate sprang up with a little nervous laugh and seized a lamp, but her mother took it from her almost as quickly. She feared the girl would drop it when the crisis came.

"You go ahead," said she to Kate, with a strange huskiness. Her own heart was pounding almost painfully, and she was wishing it all over with.

Billy, passing the safety-point of pressure, let out a whoop, turned a hand-spring right there in the room, and sent the cat scuttling under the stove. Then he darted into the parlor, closely followed by the hardly less excited Milly and Lilian.

Kate paused at the threshold, halted by the unexpected warmth from the parlor. In the dark corner opposite she saw something glistening—something tall and looming, with a narrow line of white across its front. She advanced unsteadily, with a face as white as marble. Reaching her father, she blindly seized the hard, knotted hands which had done the work and made the beautiful thing possible, and then sank, a limp burden, into his arms.

"I guess we've overdone it, mother," said he, hastily. "Run and get the camphor, Web."

"No, no, I don't want it!" protested Kate, encircling his neck. "I—I just want to cry."

And cry she did, with her head on his bosom, while he awkwardly stroked her dark hair, and her mother nursed her in glistening, yearning eyes.

"Wot's she cryin' for?" whispered Billy, scornfully. "I'll bet paw wouldn't 'a' bought it if he'd a-knowned that."

Then Kate slipped from her father's arms, suddenly knelt before the startled Billy, swept him to her breast, and rained his little face with kisses. "Oh, Billy, Billy, what would we do without you!" she cried, and laughed wildly, and smothered him again with her soft warm lips, and laughed again, until the ungrateful lad had wriggled free and wiped from his mouth that precious moisture for which men have thirsted unto death.

She then arose and faced them all, with hands tightly clasped. She knew now where the hogs and steers had gone which had been taken to town. She knew why Lon had decided to wear his old overcoat another winter; why her mother had insisted that the kitchen could go a little longer without a new floor; why Web—proud, fastidious Web—had declared with a laugh that his old

buggy was still good enough to go courting in.

"I—can't—say anything," she faltered, with quivering nostrils.

"Not with your tongue, but with your fingers," said Web, and gently pushed her down upon the stool.

It may not have been a masterly performance which followed, yet who shall say it was not? It wove a magic spell around the little group of listeners. Web's fancy flew five miles across the prairie, where a sweet girl was at that moment, in all likelihood, combing her sunny hair against his coming, and laying all the little snares of love—just as if he were not hopelessly enmeshed. The father's clod-stained feet left the earth for a brief spell, in a vision of the sacredness of fatherhood such as had seldom been vouchsafed him before. And the mother—she sat hushed and starry-eyed, forgetful of the travail which had sapped her young womanhood and the toil which had bent and hardened her hands.

That night Henry Brant, in a wakeful moment, heard the creaking of a loose board in the parlor floor. Slipping noiselessly from his wife's side and seizing a heavy stick which stood in the corner he tiptoed into the sitting-room. There he paused. Through the double doors, by the light of the moon, he saw a little white-robed figure in the middle of the room, motionless, uncertain, bewildered. Her face, her extended hands, the one bare foot thrust forward in the moonlight, were as white as the clinging fabric which enshrouded her.

After a moment she glided to the piano, pressed her soft warm body to its cold, hard case, stretched her arms lovingly along as far as she could, and then pillowed her head contentedly upon its top. Her long plait of hair swept the key-board.

Brant took it that she was asleep, and, his own child though she was, the ingrained superstition of the race made his heart beat quicker. He dared not waken her, yet he dreaded the moment, in that solemn silence, when she would sit down and, guided by the invisible fingers of the spirit of the night, strike from those steel cords, perhaps, some weird unearthly music which had never yet been set to note.

But she did not play. After a little she slipped away as noiselessly as she had come. At the foot of the stairs she paused an instant, asleep though she was, daintily gathered her gown in her hand, uncovering her snowy feet and ankles, and then passed upward, ghost-like, out of her father's sight.—Harper's Monthly.

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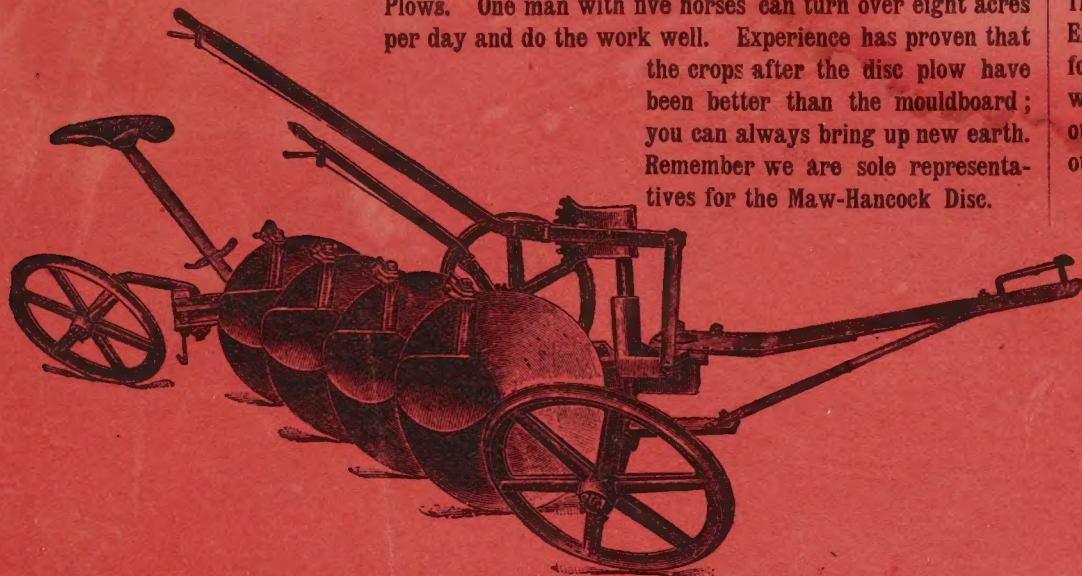
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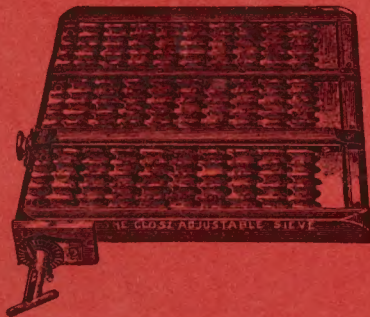
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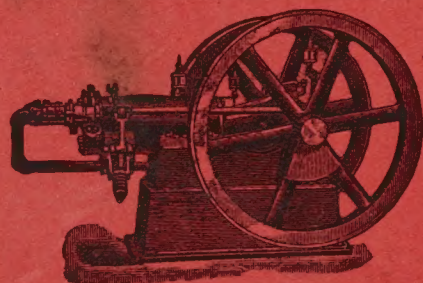
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